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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIII NO. 220 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1935 EIGHTEEN PAGES

Paving Way For Il Duce's Retreat?

LAVAL SWEARS BY COVENANT

As Member Of League And Friend Of Italy!

LITVINOFF CHOOSES TO KEEP MUM

Offer Of Abyssinia Mandate To Mussolini?

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The League Assembly was packed and excited to hear M. Laval, who had previously chatted animatedly with Sir Samuel Hoare. There was great applause as M. Laval mounted the rostrum. He opened his speech by declaring.

"Everybody has to take responsibility in the present situation. I do so on behalf of France. I repeat our faith in the Covenant. We cannot fail in our obligations.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY.

"From the Protocol of 1924 to the Disarmament Conference of 1932 France has steadfastly pursued the doctrine of collective security. 'How can we let it die.' All reason and justice would be against it. All our international agreements are based on Geneva and any damage to Geneva would damage our security."

HOARE'S SPEECH WELCOMED.

"M. Laval alluded to Sir S. Hoare's speech as representing a high level of thought and full of the liberal traditions of England. Sir S. 'Hoare showed British determination to stand by the League. No power treated those words more warmly than France, nobody better knows their value."

IN DEFENCE OF PEACE.

M. Laval described Sir S. Hoare's speech as marking a historic date in the annals of the League. "We rejoice at close cooperation with Britain in defence of peace and safeguarding of Europe. He recalled the Franco-Italian agreement earlier in the year definitely excluding all that might divide us. We are ready to persevere in that co-operation for the realisation of peace.' In the present supreme effort of the Council to find a solution I am determined to fulfil our duty as a Member of the League and friend of Italy. Everything will be done to satisfy the legitimate requirements of Italy, having regard to the rights of members of the League. No disagreement exists between Britain and France in search of a peaceful settlement. In the past year we successfully surmounted difficult problems like that of the Saar and the Hungaro-Jugoslav dispute. We shall try to achieve the same success and our obligations are in the Covenant. France will not withdraw from it."

The conclusion of the speech was marked by prolonged applause. Sir Samuel Hoare jumped up and warmly shook hands with M. Laval.

SOUTH AFRICA SPEAKS OUT.

Mr. Tewater voiced the deep anxieties of South Africa and declared that the partition of Africa outside the covering blanket of the League was fraught with danger and menace. They were facing the possible destruction of one of the last surviving sovereignties in Africa and if that crime were permitted and Africa conscripted by Europe for its own purposes and designs the arms in Africa will, in due patient time arise to overthrow it as in the past and revert to black barbarism which it has been our difficult destiny in the south to penetrate and enlighten.

M. Litvinoff was expected to speak but removed his name from the list.

After M. Laval's speech Sir Samuel Hoare departed for London.

AGA KHAN ON INDIA'S PLIGHT.

H.H. the Aga Khan declared that Indian criticism of the League was growing. India was troubled by the League's lack of universality and the tiny representation of Indians. She was troubled by the preponderance attention which the League devoted to European interests and troubled by the magnitude of her contribution which is larger than that of any non-permanent member of the Council disturbingly large which, contrasted with the poverty of so many of her millions. India was troubled by the League's dramatic failures and by the protracted unfruitful Disarmament Conference.

Here the Aga Khan spoke feelingly as a member of the Conference from the beginning whereas rearmament of the League members was in full swing. India was troubled above all, by the wars declared or undeclared that had been waged between its members. Now the fresh trouble is greater than any of those that had arisen. Should the worst come to the worst, which God forbid, who will dare to foretell the worldwide enduring evils that might follow. India's criticism of the League was directed to its shortcomings not to its ideals. On the contrary, those ideals had sprung from the same source as India's own idealism and collective security increasingly appeals to Indian thought as the only alternative to international anarchy. The world is at the parting of ways. Let wisdom guard her choice.—Reuter.

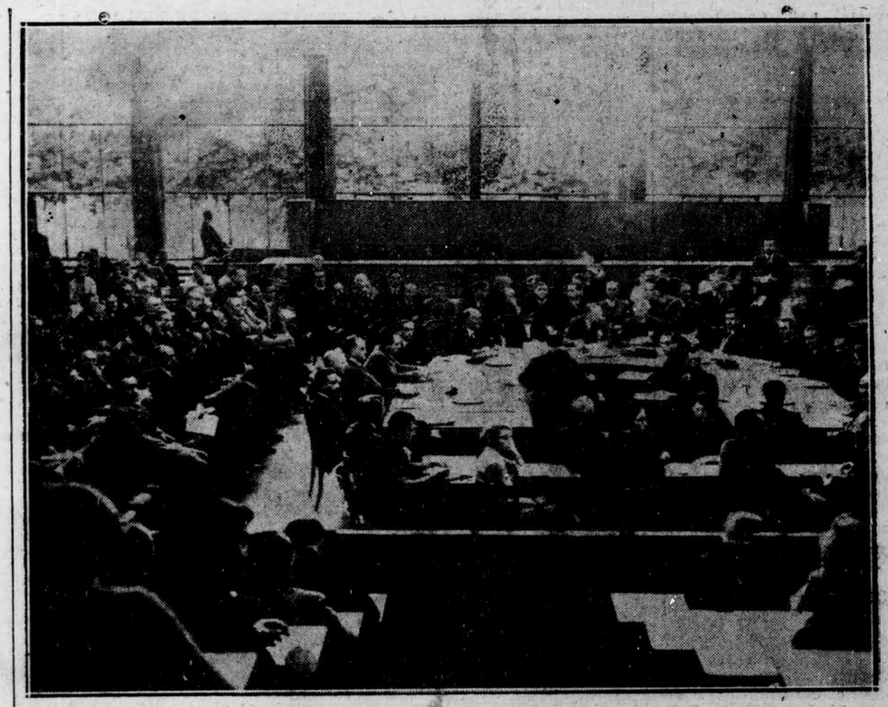
NEW OFFER TO MUSSOLINI?

Laval's Speech And League Sub-Committee

PARIS, Sept. 13.

It it the voice generous but just of France, said one authority commenting on M. Laval's speech from which he deduced, Sir Samuel Hoare had promised M. Laval, Britain's support to sanctions against the aggressor in any part of Eu-

(Continued on page 7, col. 4.)



THE LEAGUE CONSIDERS ITALO-ETHIOPIAN DISPUTE: M. Litvinoff, of Russia, is seen at the head of the Round Table in the centre of the picture; M. Laval, of France, sombrely attired is sitting next to him.

Cr. L. A. BILL & GOVT'S HOPES

If Viceregal Recommendation Fails, Certification Will Be Resorted To

(From Our Special Representative.)

SIMLA, September 13.

The Assembly Proceedings were uninteresting to-day. Speculation centres about the action of the Viceroy. The Executive Council is meeting to-morrow to consider the situation. The Bill is likely to be brought back again with the Viceregal recommendation perhaps with modifications meeting hints from some quarters during the debate.

It may also be introduced in the Council of State and again brought to the Assembly for reconsideration. The exceptional course of joint sessions may also be resorted to rather than certification for which Lord Willingdon is reported to be disinclined. Certification may come as the last recourse but the present prognostic is against it.

The Government strength on the modified Bill will probably be greater than yesterday especially if Sir H. P. Mody and Sir Cowasji Jehangir who have now arrived follow Babu B. Bajoria's example who despite representing Indian Commerce and the Marwari Chamber of Calcutta and despite hard persuasion went in the Government lobby.

Emperor Reiterates His Confidence In League

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 13.

The hope that the Abyssinian New Year has just begun would bring peace so ardently desired and indispensable for them is expressed by the Emperor who broadcasting in French said how the arbitrators had found neither Italy, nor Eethiopia could be held responsible for the Walwal incident and excuse for the Italo-Ethiopian war had disappeared.

The Emperor claimed that arbitration to which Italy had refused to submit, would show that Walwal was an integral part of the Ethiopian empire despite Italy's opposition in this respect. Ethiopia's confidence in the League remained.—Reuter.

Howrah Bridge Contract

Hitler's Agent Sees Commissioner, But Indian Combine Gets No Hearing

(From Our Corresspondent)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

The method adopted by the Port Commissioners in deciding the question of the contract of the Howrah Bridge have created a feeling of consternation among the mercantile community, Indian and British, in Bengal. The report is now definitely confirmed that the German Consul-General, acting on behalf of Herr Hitler, had an interview with the Chairman of the Bridge Commissioners urging, that in case the contract was given to German Tenderers, his Government was willing to guarantee the purchase of grain, raw material and commodities to the amount equal to the contract money from India than elsewhere as at present. Commercial circles here consider that both the offer and the manner of approach are unprecedented and the latter, particularly against international procedure.

In this connection it is interesting to note that while the British tenderers have a representative on the Board of Commissioners, and hence in touch with the developments, and the Germans have been granted a hearing through their Consul-General in defiance of the procedure normally obtaining the representatives of foreign Governments and Indian tenderers were neither consulted nor informed of the developments, nor hitherto permitted to represent their case before the authorities of their own country.

INDIAN COMBINE'S DESIGN

From information obtained from reliable sources, it appears that the Commissioners have referred back for reconsideration the alternative design submitted by the Indian Combine, to the official consultants, Rendall and Co.

The Rendalls are conspicuously associated with the Hardinge Bridge which was responsible for as big a scandal as the "Back Bay", Mr. Freeman, the designer of the alternate design of the Indian combine is an accepted authority on longspan bridges. He recently designed the Sydney Harbour Bridge, the biggest hitherto in Empire and is now engaged in the design of Humber Bridge in England with spans of 4500 feet, three times to those of the Howrah Bridge, the next largest in the world.

The alternative design, besides having been designed by the best authority on long span bridges, would entail a saving of 36 lakhs. Business circles here feel that it was a collossal absurdity to refer back the alternate design to the Rendalls. The only correct and businesslike procedure should have been to place both the designs before an independent expert engineer, permitting both to prove the superiority of their designs to enable the Commissioners to obtain an independent expert verdict.

What has both amused and amazed the mercantile community is that, while Herr Hitler is moving heaven and earth to secure the contract for Germany, and British influence is working on the sides of Britishers, the only Indian combine hitherto created on a colossal scale should not even be permitted a fair right of hearing, especially being the only tenderer which has spent lakhs on submitting a more economical and modern design. It is felt here that nothing could more damage the prospect of big enterprises being floated, than the attitude of the authorities concerned in this matter. Unless the Government of India, like foreign governments, moves in the matter to protect Indian mercantile interests, it is feared that matters may be bungled beyond redemption. It is a matter of general comment here, why and on whose authority, the Port Commissioner saw the Consul of foreign Government and how a transaction, involving terms relating to issues much wider than the Howrah Bridge could have been either entertained or talked about over the head of the Government of India.

Rajen Babu Exposes Press Canard

LIGHT ON SARDUL SINGH'S RESIGNATION

No Ground For Difference With Working Committee

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD Sept. 13.

Babu Rajendra Prasad in an interview with your representative, contradicted the report published in a paper that he might resign his presidentship, owing to grave differences among Congress leaders over the question of acceptance of office.

The President was very cautious in expressing himself one way or the other on the merits of the controversy and appeared to keep an open mind for the present. He however made it clear that there could be no question of his resignation from the Congress, even if he had differences on this vexed question.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, granted an important interview to your representative this morning, wherein he answered the question whether it was permissible for a member of the Congress Working Committee to take part in the Controversy regarding Congressmen accepting offices under the new constitution.

NO ROOM FOR DIFFERENCE.

The question is of particular importance, in view of the resignation of Sardar Sardulsingh from the Working Committee on the ground of alleged difference with the committee.

Babu Rajendra Prasad declared. "The question is of such outstanding importance that there is bound to be difference of opinion, and it cannot be laid down that prominent members of the Congress should not participate in any controversy".

Questioned regarding the position taken up at Wardha in the matter, the Congress President said. "The Working Committee has not come to any decision on the question of acceptance or non-acceptance of office under the new constitution. At Wardha, it was resolved to leave the matter to be considered and decided by the open session of the Congress at Lucknow. Therefore, there is no question of any difference between any member of the Working Committee and the Working Committee as such."

SARDULSINGH'S RESIGNATION.

Babu Rajendra Prasad proceeding said "Sardar Sardulsingh has therefore no occasion to resign, on the ground of there being any difference between him and the Working Committee. At Wardha, it was felt that there would be plenty of time between Lucknow Congress and the elections under the new constitution, and it was not necessary for the Working Committee to come to the decision so far in advance. It was also understood, though there was no resolution, that the members of the Working Committee and others who had been invited would not for the time being participate in any controversy on the subject. The question is of such outstanding importance that there is bound to be difference of opinion, and it cannot be laid down that prominent members of the Congress should not participate in any controversy.

PREMATURE AND UNSEEMLY.

All that was intended was that it was premature and unseemly for members of the Working Committee, if they happened to hold different views, to be ranged on different sides from now, particularly when there was no urgency for them to express themselves, and when both sides of the question were being vigorously discussed and placed before the public by others.

Rajendraprasad seemed to have received news of the Assembly's rejection of the Criminal Law Bill with satisfaction. He got a wire from Mr. Satyamurti at 1 last night.

STAY AT SWARAJ BHAVAN.

Questioned about his health, the President said that he had an attack of asthma, but he was much better now and was able to come down from the upper flat of Swaraj Bhawan where he was staying. He however looked extremely pulled down and is likely to remain here for another week.

STOP PRESS

LANCASHIRE COMMISSION FOR INDIA

MANCHESTER, September 13.

The Lancashire Commission on the Indian trade relations decided to send a delegation headed by Mr. Angus Campbell, Chairman of the cotton section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to present Lancashire's case to the Indian Tariff Board.—Reuter

SOUTH AFRICA AND LEAGUE

GENEVA, September 13.

South Africa will not hesitate, in the event of breach of Covenant to stand by the Covenant of the League to the extent of applying sanctions, should members decide unanimously this course, stated Mr. Te Water, broadcasting his speech from Geneva.

Mr. Te Water declared the government of the Union insisted at the price being compelled to consider its continued association with the League that the parties to the Italo-Ethiopian dispute should comply with the procedure for settling the disputes contained in the Covenant and treaties existing between them for this purpose.—Reuter.

CHINTAMANI AND "LEADER"

News Of Resignation Of Editorship Contradicted

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Sept 13

Great sensation was caused here by the publication of news in the "Hindustan Times" and some other papers that Mr. Chintamani had resigned the Editorship of the "Leader" as a sequel to the contempt case against it.

I am authorized to contradict this report as "news" in which there is no truth whatsoever. This should nip the mischief in the bud. Indeed, it is not known how this report came to be published. It appears that somebody quietly pulled the leg of some correspondent in Bombay. One of the Directors on hearing the news is reported to have remarked, it is pure humbug. It is still a mystery how such baseless news got into the Press. Indeed, one paper has already commented on it.

TABULATED ADLETS

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Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an experienced qualified Lady Teacher to coach up children in a respectable Gujarati family. Whole-time Hindu Governess with teaching experience or part time Teacher, of any community from 12 to 4 every day. Please apply with full particulars with copies of references and minimum pay expected to Box No. 4848, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Cashier knowing Accounts. Pay Rs. 50. Applicant able. Deposit Rs. 300, need apply Box No. 4852, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a qualified Veterinary Surgeon on a salary of Rs. 60 p.m. Applicants should apply stating age, experience and qualifications to the Dewan, Chhota Udepur State. (1763).

Wanted a Hindu Doctor who is B.A. as a Secretary knowing Hindi language, experienced only may apply Box No. 4837, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Temporary Professor of Philosophy for period that may extend to two years. Minimum qualification M.A. in Philosophy. Salary offered Rs. 200 p.m. Apply immediately to Principal, Baroda College, Baroda. (1750)

Wanted Inspectors to appoint agents for our Cheap Insurance Schemes and to sell our shares on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 90. Dividend declared 10 per cent. Investment in fully paid-up shares Rs. 100 essential. Apply: Upper India Insurance Society Limited, Amritsar 3. (4839).

Assistant Manager, factory, mofussil, Excellent opening prospects for intelligent, ambitious man. Cash security 3,000. Permanent. State salary expected. Apply Box 4834, 'Bombay Chronicle".

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Gentleman. 12 years experience. Accounts (Costs). General Office routine and typing, desires situation in any capacity. Capable successful handling any section. Box No. 4846, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET

To let with or without furniture a portion of the ground floor of the bungalow at 47, Marzbanabad, Andheri, consisting of a sitting room, 2 bed rooms, a bath room, a kitchen and a store room. Apply Court Receiver as Guardian of the properties of Shrinivas Surajmal—a minor, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort. (4841).

44. MEDICAL.

Cataract or Chronic eye-troubles, their bonafide harmless medication "Eyesun," world-wide reputed and tested. No operation. No obligation. If not price refunded. Phial 2|-. Stockists—P. M. Zaveri & Co., Princess Street, Bombay. (1407).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Punjab Matriculation and Ajmere Intermediate forms to be sent by 25th of September. Classes regularly started. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises near Pathe Cinema, Lamington Road. (1775).

An Expert Private Tutor wants to coach Matriculation candidates in all subjects. Excellent coaching. The surest remedy to pass Matriculation. Success a foregone conclusion. Fees will suit every pocket. For further particulars apply immediately to Box No. 4845, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Candidates, Learn for Success—Electrical Engineering, Wireless, Telegraphy, Broadcasting, Tailoring, Knitting, Weaving. London Diplomas, Hostel seat free. Prospectus on 3 annas. National Technical College of India Ltd., Bombay 20. (4836)

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Expert Tuition. Moderate Fees. Success Guaranteed. Join Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (4823).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Influential Agents throughout India for high class washing soap on lucrative terms. Price per case Rs. 8-4, any station delivery. Terms cash. Apply for sample etc., Baku Soap Works, Bombay, Number nineteen. (4857)

Wanted Agents in Bombay Suburbs and Districts all over India for Imperial Sewing Machines. Apply for Terms to: Sole-Agents, J. Keshavlal and Bros., 365, Thakurdwar, opp. Post Office, Bombay 2. (4821).

Agents Wanted.—Agents Wanted for the sale of well-known world-renowned oil engines for Karachi, Sind, Punjab and United Provinces. Apply with particulars, standing, references, etc. Box No. 4843, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Mr. D. K. Jaisingani, B.A., M.R. S.T. (London), Chief Agent for Sind and Baluchistan for Asiatic Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., desires to take up the Chief Agency of a well-known Fire, Motor and Accident Insurance Co. Please communicate at once. Jaisingani & Co., Rameshwar Mansion, Bunder Road, Karachi. (1765).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale 100 Shares of Nagpur Electric Light Co., Nagpur, Fully paid Rs. 25, quotation Rs. 45. Apply Sorab Wadia, Cumballa Hill. (4849).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Sexus Paste, best Contraceptive Jelly. Complete outfit Rs. 2,12. Refill, Rs. 2. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (4440).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per insertion.

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE TATA OIL MILLS, COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the Twenty-fourth September, 1935, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business.—

1. To receive and adopt the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1935 and the report of the Directors and Auditors.

2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Dinshaw D. Romer who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.

3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji, who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.

4. To appoint the Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th Sept., 1935, to 7th October, 1935, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents.
JEH. R. D. TATA,
Director.
Bombay, 11th September, 1935.
1772

NOTICE.

GOLDEN EAGLE INSURANCE CO., LTD., of Lahore notifies for public information that Mr. N. A. CHITNIS is not connected with nor authorised to receive any money for and on behalf of the Company. Persons dealing with him in this behalf shall be doing so at their own responsibility and risk. 12-9-35.

Managing Agents,
GOLDEN EAGLE INSURANCE, CO., LTD.
Lahore,
1771

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for rent farming contract of the properties at Kamatipura, Chimna Butcher Street and at the junction of Chimna Butcher Street and corner of Grant Road belonging to the estate of Cassum Bandu. Offers should be submitted at the office of the undersigned by the 20th September, 1935, at the latest. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other offer.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN,
Court Receiver.
133, Jehangir Building,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
1751

Public Notices

TENNIS COURT TENDERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of two Tennis Courts for the Khar Gymkhana. For specifications, etc., apply to the Hon. SECRETARY, c|o Manchershaw B. Chothia and Coy., Solicitors, 14, Hummam Street, Fort.
1769

NOTICE

Dr. L. D. DHAWALE, B.A., M.D., has resumed his profession.

Sekh Saria Bldg., Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road West, Girgaon.

Hours of Consultation: 10 a.m. to 12 noon. 6-30 to 8-30 p.m.
R4847

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JIWA DEOSEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cama Chambers, 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT land admeasuring 627 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon situate and being Plot No. 44 of the Sopari Bag Estate of the Corporation at Merwanji Road, Hospital Avenue, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded, on or towards the North by Main Road, on or towards the South by Plot No. 65 of the said estate, on or towards the East by Plot No. 45 of the said estate and on or towards the West by Plot No. 43 of the said estate and forms portion of New Survey No. 2588 part and bears Cadastral Survey No. 201/74 (part) of Parel Sewri Division and is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 574 (2) and Street No. 21A.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1935.

AMBUBHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1768.

LABEL AND TRADE-MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD., a Company, organized under the Laws of this Country, having its Registered Office at Sayani Road, Bombay, is the Sole Owner and Proprietor of the following DRAKSH ASAV LABEL and TRADE-MARK:—

The Said Label is used in respect of Draksh Asava.

The said Trade-Mark is used in respect of medicines and medicinal preparations of all descriptions.

Any imitation thereof or other infringement of the rights of the said Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., will be dealt with according to Law.

Declarations of Ownership in respect of the said Label and Trade-Mark have been registered in British India.

JUGATRAM and COMPANY,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
1754.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai ZOHRABAI, wife of Alimahomed Haji Tyab of Malad Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 45, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements and structures and stables standing thereon admeasuring 3,000 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Mawje Pahadi, Taluka South Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District being part of Survey No. 155, Hissa No. 1 (No. 3), Pot No. 1, Entry No. 367.

Dated this 13th day of Sept. 1935.

BHATT & CO.,
1774. Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1162 of 1915.

BUJANBAI SAIFUDDIN and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs
SAKINABOO, widow of Samsuddin Ahmedally and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to order on Commissioner's report, dated the 9th December, 1932, and Judge's order, dated 15th February, 1935, and 5th July, 1935, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at His Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, 1935, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Lot No. 4—One Bungalow, along the Station Road at the end of Whorawad, opposite the Chowkikhana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. GHULAMALLI NOORANI AND CO., Attorneys for defendants Nos. 5a and 5e abovenamed at No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1935.

(Sd.) G. R. KHERAJ.
Offg. Commissioner.
1759

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1087 of 1929.

HORMUSJI SORABJI SHROFF ..... Plaintiff
Vs.
MERWANJI BOMANJI CASSINATH ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 21st February, 1935, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, 18th October, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

ALL THAT piece of land of the Inamdari, tenure at Ville Parle, Bombay Suburban District on the West of the Road, leading from Andheri to Santa Cruz, admeasuring 1182 square yards or thereabouts and registered under land named Low Survey No. 202, Falni No. 2, Entry No. C. 2819.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Shroff and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at 375, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1935.

G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner.
1744.

Auction Sales

TO-MORROW at 10-30 a.m. Household Furniture, Jacobean Almyrah, Dressing Table, Side-Board, Vile-o-Phone, Sewing Machine, Folding Screens, Travellers Bed and other effects belonging to different parties in our AUCTION HALL at DADAR, NAIGAUM CROSS ROAD.

DHANIDADUNA & SONS.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1442 of 1932.

THE PROVIDENT INVESTMENT COMPANY, LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
MAHOMED ELIAS SAIT .....Defendant.

PURSUANT TO DECREE ABSOLUTE FOR SALE, dated 11th July 1933 and Consent Order dated 30th August 1934 the following immovable properties will be sold in 11 lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House in the following Order:

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 10 and 11 on MONDAY, 30th September, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 on TUESDAY, 1st October, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

All pieces of land, together with buildings and erections thereon and the Pulping House, Bungalows, Store, Cooly and Cattle lines, Machinery, Plants, Palpers, Implements, Tools, Cattle and Live and Dead Stock, Furniture Fixture, Coffee, Tea and other Trees and Plants and all other immovable and movable property (if any) enjoyed in connection therewith together with all rights of way wood water and gazing and all other rights, easements, advantages and appurtenances thereto.

LOT NO. 1.

Property known as "CULLOOR GROUP ESTATES," situate at village Jacknari, Sub-District Coonoor and District Coimbatore, admeasuring in aggregate Acres 363.92, or thereabouts.

LOT NO. 2.

Property known as "ENCENADA ESTATE," situate at village Kooloor Sub-District Coonoor and District Coimbatore, admeasuring in aggregate Acres 90.81 or thereabouts.

All pieces of land situate in the undermentioned village together with several buildings and erections thereon together with the furniture and fixtures therein and together with all Trees and Plants thereon and all other movable and immovable property (if any) enjoyed in connection therewith together with all rights, easements, advantages and appurtenances thereto.

LOT NO. 3.

Property known as "ELK HILL LODGE," situate at Ootacamund, District Coimbatore, admeasuring in aggregate Acres 3.79 7/8 or thereabouts.

LOT NO. 4.

Property known as "GRASMERE HOUSE," situate at Ootacamund, District Nilgiri, admeasuring about 2.61.3/4 acres.

LOT NO. 5.

Property known as "BALFOUR LODGE," and formerly known as "WHEELER LODGE" situate at Ootacamund, District Coimbatore, admeasuring about 1.71 Acres.

LOT NO. 6.

Property known as "WESTBURY HOUSE," situate at Ootacamund, District Coimbatore, admeasuring in aggregate Acres 2.92. 3/8 or thereabouts.

LOT NO. 7.

Property known as "SULTAN HALL," situate at Ootacamund, District Coimbatore, admeasuring about 1.25 Acres.

LOT NO. 8.

Property known as "PARKFIELD HOUSE" and formerly known as "STONE HOUSE COTTAGE," situate at Ootacamund, District Coimbatore, admeasuring about 2.17 2/8 Acres.

LOT NO. 9.

Property known as "SUMMER HOUSE" formerly known as "SUMMER COTTAGE," situate at Ootacamund, District Coimbatore, admeasuring about 1.75 Acres.

LOT NO. 10.

Property known as "BEENACHI," situate in the Town of the Kidanganad Ansom, admeasuring 550.37 acres.

LOT NO. 11.

Property known as "ALLAHALLAH," situate in the Town of Gulabar, admeasuring 101-90 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1935.

E. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner.
1691.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Does it trouble you? If so, please get a free particulars to know about the safe, sure, guaranteed specific of the day—Mooktae Healing Home, Kaliyaganj, E.B., India.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT DUGIRALA DIST., GUNTUR.

By order of the acting Official Assignee, Bombay, Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, 17th September, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122 Apollo St., Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the Insolvents Rewashanker Mayaram Joshi, Dullabhji Gavrishanker, and Shivlal Gavrishanker and of the mortgagees Benkorebai, widow of Rewashanker Mayaram and Kakulal Rewashanker in the business carried on in the name of Khimeshwar Pranlal and Co., at Dugirala, Dist. Guntur, Madras Presidency and elsewhere, proprietors of a groundnut and turmeric factory and commission agents.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

N. Y. K. LINE

Passage Rates from Bombay

	SINGLE Cabin £	SINGLE T'st. £	RETURN. Cabin £	RETURN. T'st. £
Colombo	7-0	5-0	12-12	9-0
Singapore	19-0	12-0	30- 0	18-0
Hongkong	26-0	17-0	46-16	30-0
Shanghai	30-0	19-0	50- 0	30-0
Kobe	35-0	22-0	50- 0	30-0
Yokohama	36-0	23-0	50- 0	30-0

Reduced Through Rates to San Francisco Los Angeles, Vancouver and Seattle on application.

Revised Passage Rates from Colombo.

		London. £	M'Seilles. £	Naples. £
1st	A	69-0	64-0	62-0
	B	66-0	61-0	59-0
	C	52-0	47-0	45-0
	D	47-0	42-0	40-0
2nd	A	44-0	40-0	39-0
	B	31-0	27-0	26-0
	C	28-0	25-0	24-0

Reduced 3rd class Students' Rates from Colombo to Europe on application.

For particulars of passage and sailings etc., please apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Cox's Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay. 'Phone No. 22041. Telegram "YUSEN".

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Established 1919.

Head Office, APOLLO STREET, Fort, Bombay.

Branch:—RAJKOT (Civil Station.)
CAPITAL PAID UP Rs. 30,90,000
RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 7,00,000
Chairman:—Sir HORMUSJEE COWASJI DINSHAW, Kt. M.V.O., O.B.E.
Managing Director:—
Sir SORABJI N. POCHKHANAWALA, Kt.

Current Deposit Accounts opened and interest allowed at 1 1/2 per cent per annum on daily balances upto Rupees One lac.

Fixed Deposits for long and short period received on favourable terms.

Savings Bank. Accounts interest allowed at 2 1/2 per cent per annum on daily balances or 3 per cent per annum on minimum monthly balances. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed

Advances made on approved securities.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

B. M BHARGAVA,
B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.

BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Established 7th September, 1906
Head Office.:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, (Bombay); Bandra (Near Bombay); Malabar Hill (3/4, Hughes Road, Bombay); Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad (Station Branch); Calcutta, Calcutta (Bara Bazar); Poona, Poona City; Nagpur City; Rajkot; Surat.

LONDON AGENTS
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 1,02,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 per cent per annum Interest on balances in excess of Rs. 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in accounts for interest amounting to less than Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Opened-Rules may be obtained on application.

The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application

A. G GRAY,
Manager.

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AROUND THE COURTS

Fazal Ilahi Fazaldin, a native of Kushab, (the Punjab) who was found loitering at Bombay Central with ornaments worth Rs. 340 in his person was remanded to the Children's Home till September 18 at the Mazagaon Court.

Alleged Burglar Handed Over To Police

BOMBAY, Friday.

A burglar broke open the front-door lock and entered a room at Bhendy Bazaar late last night and began ransacking all the trunks and boxes in the rooms.

He was however unlucky as the occupier of the room returned when he was in the course of his operations. He was then handed over to the police.

Riyatali Gulam Mahmod, the alleged burglar, was remanded in custody for a day at the Additional Court, Mazgaon, to-day.

Police Arrest Passenger But Do Not Find Revolvers As Informed

BOMBAY, Friday.

The officers of the Bombay Customs Department, on receiving information that two revolvers and 150 rounds of ammunition were being brought to Bombay from Basra by a certain person on board the ship s.s. "Varsova," searched the ship on its arrival in Bombay on September 12.

While searching the ship, it is alleged, one sample round of ammunition was found hidden in the bunk under the bedding of one Badashimiya Hashamuddin.

No other articles, as believed, to be carried in the ship according to the information given to the Customs officers were found.

The accused was arrested and placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day and was ordered to be remanded in custody for 4 days to enable the police to complete their inquiries.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY FORGERY.

BOMBAY, Friday.

Cheating by forgery, criminal breach of trust as a servant and using as genuine a forged document were alleged against Dayashankar Kedar, a railway servant, when he was produced to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla at the Esplanade Court to-day.

Kedar had some time ago issued a free Railway pass for himself and his family for a journey upto Lucknow. When the pass was checked, in the course of the journey certain corrections were, it was alleged, detected.

The date and the initials were erased because, the police stated, Kedar wanted to allow unauthorised persons to travel with the pass.

On Thursday he was seen at the Victoria Terminus and was taken into custody.

The Magistrate ordered him to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 100 with one surety in like amount, for three days.

Ten Fined Rs. 5: Non-Bailable Warrants Issued For Two Absconders

BOMBAY, Friday.

Non-bailable warrants were ordered to be issued by Mr. Oscar H. Brown at the Mazagaon Court against two persons who were alleged to be absconding after having been released on bail in April last.

The two persons were among twelve Muslims who were arrested on April 17 last by sub-Inspector Tonsekar of the Agripada police following a gambling raid on a chawl at Souter Street. The police seized two packets of cards and Rs. 15. All the twelve were later released on bail.

When the case was called out, the police stated that Girao Kalloo and Gulam Rasul were absconding.

The Magistrate then ordered the issue of non-bailable warrants.

The ten others were fined Rs. 5 each, in default to suffer one week's rigorous imprisonment for being found in a gambling house.

The unexpired portion of the sentences passed upon Nga Aung Baw, a rebel prisoner confined in the Myaungmya Central Jail, Burma has been remitted on certain conditions.

ADJUDICATED INSOLVENTS

Messrs. Raichand Motichand Do Not Oppose Petition

BOMBAY, Friday

The adjourned hearing of the adjudication petition against Messrs. Raichand Motichand, a firm of "Choksey" (bullion brokers) was resumed by Mr. Justice Davar at the High Court to-day.

Shivkaran Ramchandra, the petitioning creditor stated that Rs. 4,777 were due to him by the firm in respect of the "Shravan" vaida of the Bullion Exchange and the Bhadarva "Vaida". But the firm had given notice of suspension of pavement to creditors.

On August 26 last, the petitioner's representatives went to the firm's pedhi to demand payment of Rs. 2,000, but they were informed that the firm had suspended payment.

The petition was opposed by Mr. N. P. Engineer, counsel for Messrs. Raichand Motichand. He objected to the appearance of Sir Hukumchand Sarupchand, another creditor, who wanted to support the petition.

SIR JAMSHED'S VIEW.

Sir Jamshed Kanga, appearing for Sir Hukumchand, stated that according to the rules, any creditor was permitted to appear in support of an insolvency petition.

His lordship agreed with Sir Jamshed and allowed the appearance of Sir Hukumchand.

The petitioner's counsel Mr. Daphtary then went on to argue the petition and referred to a "very interesting meeting" in the Bullion Exchange on August 25.

At this stage, Mr. Engineer objected, on the ground that no reference should be allowed to incidents prior to the alleged acts of insolvency, especially as these incidents were not mentioned in the petition.

After some discussion the judge accepted Mr. Daphtary's suggestion that it would be necessary for the court to hear evidence on the question whether there was any notice of suspension of payment on the part of the firm, as the petitioner's allegation to that effect was denied by the firm.

The hearing was then adjourned.

Later the same day, however, the petitioning creditor again appeared before his Lordship and renewed his application.

As Messrs Raichand Motichand did not oppose the petition this time, his Lordship passed an order adjudicating them insolvents.

MISUNDERSTOOD BY COURT

Novel Plea In Gambling Appeal

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Sept. 13.

The recording of the plea of guilty by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, in gambling case, has been questioned by Mr. C. T. Randive, Advocate, on behalf of Gayaprasad Ramratan Pandit, of Ghatkopar, who ha sappealed to the Sessions Court at Thana against the order of his conviction on a charge under section 4 (b) of the Bambing Act of keeping a common gaming house brought against him by the Ghatkopar police, and sentence of 16 days' hard labour and fine of Rs 200 or in default one-and-a-half month's additional imprisonment passed by the Kurla Resident Magistrate.

The prosecution case was that on August 22 last Sub-inspector B. Y. Salvi of the Ghatkopar police raided a "pan-shop" attached to Hindu hotel at Ghatkopar, and trrested Gayaprasad Ramratan Pandit (36) and Sunderlal Ratanlal (22) on a charge of keeping a common gambling house and layng bets on American futures respectively. A marked coin of a 4-anna piece and Rs. 15-13-6 were received by the police from the counter.

RS. 30 FOR INFORMENT

The Magistrate recorded a plea of guilty in the case of the accused, and convicted him. The accused admitted a previous conviction. The Magistrate sentenced him as stated above, and ordered that if fine be recovered Rs. 30 be paid to the informant.

The second accused, denying the charge, stated that he had gone to the shop to eat a pan. He was acquitted by the court.

In his appeal Gayaprased states that the Magistrate erred in recording the plea. He had not pleaded guilty to the charge. What he spoke in his native language was wrongly understood by the court. As a matter of fact he had pleaded not guilty. He had admitted his previous conviction, but he had also stated that he had given up gambling since his first conviction. Further the present conviction was illegal in view of the failure to examine the witnesses.

The appellant prayed that the case might be retried, and pending decision of the appeal he might be granted bail.

The Sessions Judge refused to release the appellant on bail, as there was a plea of guilty recorded by the trial court. He has, however, called for a report of the convicting Magistrate.

GENERAL RAIN IN LOWER BURMA

Few Falls Occur In Bombay Deccan And Assam

POONA, Sept. 13.

There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, West Central India, East Central Provinces, Konkan and Hyderabad, local rain in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, East Central India, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Rajputana Gujarat, North Madras Coast and Malabar, and a few falls in Bombay Deccan and Assam. Conditions are unsettled off Ganjam Coast.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Victoria Point and Monywa 2 inches each; Rangoon, Indore Dehra Dun, Hoshangabad, Chanda, Parbhani and Mahableshwar 1-1/2 each; Mergui, Cherrapunji Cuttack, Narayanganj, Mussooree, Mainpuri, Dohad, Mount Abu, Sholapur, Gulburga, Khandala and Gopalpur 1 each.

FORECAST

Rainfall will decrease in east and north Punjab and United Provinces, continue widespread in Tenasserim, Konkan, North Deccan, West Central Provinces and West Central India increase in South-west Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, East Central Provinces and North Madras Coast, and extend in South Deccan and Mysore.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 13-9-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +048 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 78.9 degrees 6.1 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.0 degrees. 1.4 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 93 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 122 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hours.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.62 inches.

*Total rainfall during the month 7.16 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 75.66 inches.

Weather Remarks rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 13-9-35.

At 8-7 a.m local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.96 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.77 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 13-9-1935.

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date	Total during same period last year.
	in.	in.	in.
Colaba ..	0.62	75.64	67.71
St George's Hospital ..	0.75	123.48	92.49
J. J. Hospital ..	0.40	93.25	77.81
Matunga	0.29	84.68	79.7
Departure from Norma		+13.51	in.8

(Continued from page 7.)

delay. He did not object, however, to Mr. Horniman being given a reasonable time to consider the legal position.

The Magistrate suggested that time might be given till October 1.

Mr. Khairaz repeated that Mr. Horniman accepted the fullest responsibility for the publication but as regards the question of disclosure of the identity of the writer he did not feel called upon at this stage to say what course he would adopt.

The matter was then adjourned to October 1.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

Editor Of "Sentinel" Summoned To Produce Manuscript Of Letter

HEARING ADJOURNED TO OCTOBER 1

BOMBAY, Friday.

When Mr. B. G. Horniman appeared before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, third court, in answer to an immediate summons to produce the manuscript "copy" of a letter published in the "Sentinel" on September 9, under the nom-de-plume "Hayrick," an interesting point of journalistic principle and practice was discussed.

Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz, Bar-at-Law, appearing on behalf of Mr. Horniman stated that the manuscript in question had been destroyed in accordance with Mr. Horniman's usual practice and Mr. Horniman was not prepared at that stage to say whether he could disclose the name and address of the writer of the letter or not. He would have to consider whether it was proper or desirable to do so and the matter could be left over to the hearing of the case.

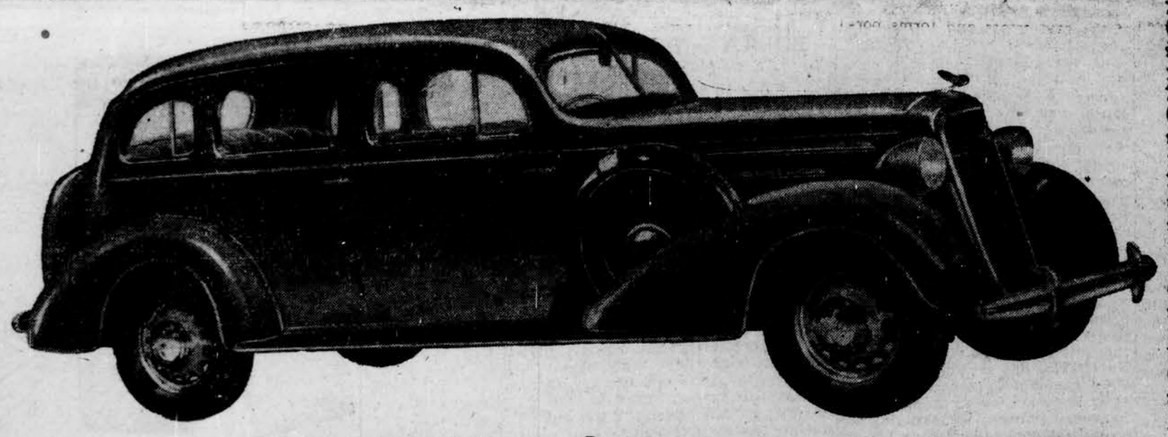
It was the general practice, said Counsel, not to disclose the identity of persons contributing to the columns of a newspaper, and Mr. Horniman would not depart from this principle, except in very exceptional circumstances.

MEMBER OF PARSI COMMITTEE

In this case Mr. Nasserwanji Nowroji Engineer who stated that he was a member of the committee appointed at the meeting organised by the Parsi Federal Council to protest against the adoption of the screen as a career for Parsi girls, complained that in a letter written by "Hayrick" and published in the "Sentinel" on Sept. 9 there appeared certain alleged defamatory remarks. He, therefore, filed a complaint against the Editor and "Hayrick" for defamation.

Mr. J. S. Chinivala, for the complainant argued that the name should be disclosed before the returnable date of the summons or else it would mean unnecessary

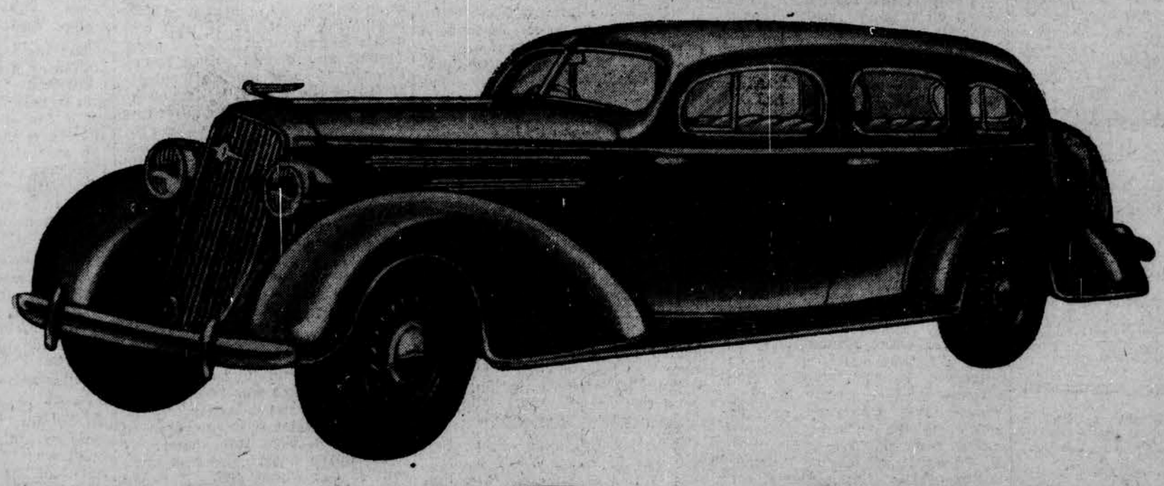
(Continued in column 5.)



Master De Luxe Sport
SEDAN
113" Wheelbase
•Roomier •Beautifully Stream-lined
•Longer •"Turret Top" Roof
•Lower •Knee-Action

CHEVROLET PRESENTS
Two New Lines of Cars
ON VIEW AT

Imperial 7 Passenger
LIMOUSINE
125" Wheelbase
•Luxury •Modern Features
•Comfort •Entirely New
•Convenience •Most Popular Car



BOMBAY GARAGE
BANDSTAND
CHOWPATTY, BOMBAY.

STAMINA

ATHLETES CHOOSE ROWNTREE'S

There's a wealth of energy in every cup of Rowntree's Cocoa. It gives strength and staying power. That is why athletes throughout the world take Rowntree's —they find it invaluable as a source of stamina.

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ACTUALLY HELPS YOUR DIGESTION

SOLD IN ¼, ½ & 1lb TINS OF ALL STORES AND BAZAARS

NERVE PAIN NEGLECT MAY LEAD TO NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

In all cases of Neuritis. . . when your nerves are weak and impoverished, . . when you feel that you are on the verge of a breakdown, . . there is no treatment, which gives such rapid and lasting relief as Vitophenes, the Vitamin Tonic tablets. Vitophenes are made from a Scientific formula and contain all the nutritive constituents, such as Lecethin, Bone Marrow, Yolk of Eggs, Iron, etc., which the impoverished nerves need to restore them to perfect health. These constituents are very rich in Vitamins A. B. and C. they strengthen and soothe the nerves, restore nervous energy, and bring sound sleep.

Thus is your trouble ousted from your system, the cause banished together with all its weakening and worrying subsidiary effects. Vitophenes not only banishes the nervous pains but also improves health from the very start. Chemists sell Vitophenes in bottles of 50 and 100 red tablets.

Bombay Agents:—CHIMANLAL VADILAL, Princess St., Bombay. No. 110.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE

WITHOUT CALOMEL

and you'll jump out of bed feeling you could push a bus over

"Idea" Is Stronger Than Numbers And Resources

'K. N.' TELLS STORY OF SOCIAL REFORMER

'K. N.' writes in the "Indian Social Reformer":—

A very eminent Indian recently observed that the strength of the social reformers could not have effected the passing of the Sarda Act. This is true to a large extent if strength means numerical strength. But the strength of social reform was never that of numbers or material resources. It was the strength of ideas; and numbers and material resources always surrender to the power of ideas. "Take your your stand on the great idea," wrote Emerson. "All the world will come round to you." Mr. Har Bilas Sarda, the author of the Act, was himself not a very prominent figure in the social reform movement. The majority of members who voted for the Sarda Bill in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State were not people who had taken an active part in social reform associations or Conferences. The Act could not have been passed without the support of the Government in the two Houses and without the assent of the Governor-General. This would certainly have not been accorded if it had not been plain beyond doubt that restraint on child-marriages had a large body of support in the country. Social reformers were always few but their ideas had premeated the great mass of intelligent opinion. Politically minded India had been converted from opposition to support of marriage reform. The process of this transformation can be studied in the pages of Indian Social Reformer which completed forty five-years with the last issue and begins its forty-sixth volume to-day.

REFORM MOVEMENT

The first issue of the Reformer was published on the 7th September 1890 in Madras. The National Social Conference had been started two years before. Previous to that, there were individuals of high character carrying on propaganda in some parts of the country. The Brahmo Samaj in Bengal and the Arya Samaj in the Punjab were primarily religious reform movements. In Bombay and Madras social reform which in its early days meant chiefly the overthrow of the restriction on the remarrige of widows, was advocated as having the sanction of Shastras. The leaders were endeavouring to change the mind of people as the first and most necessary step to change the custom which they followed. They themselves shrank from the breaking the custom before society was ready to follow their lead. Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao published innumerable tracts and pamphlets in Sanskirt, English and the vernaculars to show that the remarriage of widows was completely in accord with the Shastras. But he would not sit at meals with a remarried couple. That was in Madras. In Bombay, Ranade, who was not orthodox like his Madras compeer, went through a form of prayaschit for having taken tea at the house of a missionary. Opponents of social reform twitted him for not having married a widow when the death of his first wife gave him the opportunity of putting into practice his opinion in favour of the reform. Ranade's friend and fellow-worker Telang, got his daughter married at a tender nity of that promising and unique child, the Indian Social Reformer. One day he called me aside and for about two hours explained to me the difficulties he had to contend in the management of the Hindu. While he found fault with by G. Subrahmanya Iyer for the financial ambarrament in which they found themselves often, Virraghava Charyar explained it was a great deal due to the changed policy of the Editor and he put it to me plainly that by, my throwing in my lot with him completely, I had strengthened the hands of G. Subrahmanya Iyer and weakened his own. He wanted an assurance from me and my friends that we would not utilise the columns of the Hindu almost exclusively—in his view—for the propagation of our pet-theories and he appealed to me in all earnestness to save him from the apprehension he had strongly entertained, that if we were more amenagle to him the concern would improve and he would command more peace of mind. I at once assented and had a sleepless night. I confided in two or three friends and they fell in with my view that a separate weekly paper, solely devoted to sacial and moral reforms, should be immediately started." There was no strength of men or money behind this bold venture. That has lived to complete its forty-fifth year, is another proof that the strength of a movement is the strength of the ideas underlying it. As a matter of fact Viraraghava Charya was wrong. The Hindu's difficulties were not really due to its social reform writings but to other causes as events showed.

DEVA DASIS.

One more instance may be cited. More distressing even than the lot of child widows was that of the girls dedicated to temple service, known as deva dasis. The institution orginally represented the noble idea that all knowledge, all art, all human activity, should find its consummation in God. A leading article in the Reformer headed "Is She Not a Woman and A Sister?" started what was then called the anti-nautch movement. Surprising as it seems at the present day, this movement excited bitter opposition. Mr. K. Subba Row in his delightful book of reminiscences has given some idea of it. He writes: "The handful of us who stood in the front ranks of the agitation came in for a great deal of opprobrium and ridicule. For the ardent lovers of the nautch system, no abuse was vile enough, no vindictive terms strong enough for application against us and our Association. We were charged with the high crime of attempting to kill the fine arts of music and dancing. We were depicted as too impotent to appreciate feminine charms associated with a free life of untramelled license. Even the most educated and highly placed men shrugged their shoulders at our (in their opinion scandalous also) unpatriotic diversion of public movements to so sordid a matter and our attention was called to the Divorce Courts of Europe and to their theatres and dancing saloons. Leaders of reactionary Indian thought, in a truly saintly spirit and with that spark of divine compassion which pities the follies of erring hu-

THREATENED MONOPOLY IN COTTON TRADE

Mahajan Association's Opposition To Proposed Bill

The secretary of the Shri Mahajan Association has issued a statement appealing to the Bombay Legislators to defeat Rao Bahadur Naik's proposed bill to amend the cotton contracts act of 1932 in the course of which he states:—

"Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik, M.L.C., is likely to introduce in the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council a bill to amend the cotton contracts Act of 1932. The object of the said Bill is to secure the monopoly of the cotton trade of this city for the East India Cotton Association Ltd. If the proposed Bill becomes an Act of the Legislature, cotton trading in Bombay will become a State regulated private monopoly to the great prejudice of the interests of the agriculturists, the small trader and others concerned in the handling of cotton.

My Association begs to submit that State interference in private trading is a great evil, and it becomes intolerable when it results in a monopoly for a body of private traders who can then manipulate the market for their exclusive benefit. If the agriculturist is to get for his produce the highest prices possible, that ideal can be realised if the market in cotton is a free and open market that will make real competition possible; without such competition the best prices cannot be obtained and the real loser in a closed market will be the the producer of this commodity. In the East India Cotton Association Ltd., it is the interests of the buyers that predominante. Whether as owners of cotton textile mills or as shippers the large majority of its prominent members represent the buyers whose interest it must naturally be to keep prices as low as possible and it is such a body representing the interests of the buyers that has been clamouring to be left in the sole control of cotton trading in Bombay for the last fourteen years and which has shown formidable opposition to the existence of a rival like our Association.

Government themselves cannot altogether escape some responsibility in this matter; they have, unhappily, since the war, desired to control the cotton trade in Bombay and it has suited the East India Cotton Association Ltd., to submit to official control as it is calculated to secure for itself the monopoly which the East India Cotton Association is after, there is a great gulf fixed and it is only the self-interest of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., which makes it blind to so obvious a distinction.

On the other hand the Government have for many years past continued to interfere with free trading in cotton. During the war some kind of control can be understood and accepted as a necessary evil but since the war was over Government have, for one reason or another, continued their interference. They have always disavowed any intention to interfere but they have never ceased to control. Government have, in this matter spoken with two voices; their word and their action have been in open conflict during seventeen years as will be seen on the one hand from the utterances of responsible Government spokesmen and on the other from the measures which Government have forced or tried to force on the trade from time to time.

The secretary enumerates here some quotatious from high governments officials declaring it as the policy of Government not to exercise any control over cotton trading.

The secretary proceeds:—

Contrasted with these unequivocal declarations of policy you find that Government have during the same period kept or tried to keep on the Statute Book one measure or another which gives them powers of active and substantial interference with the cotton trade of Bombay. There was the Cotton Control Ordinance in 1918; then came the Act of 1922; which was extended by notification year after year for ten years at a stretch. There was the abortive Bill based on the Wiles Committee's report in 1931; and now we have the Cotton Control Act of 1932. The East India Cotton Association Ltd. have actively supported or silently acquiesced in all these measures and it has in return received the sole right of legal trading; and this control by Government and monopoly for the East India Cotton Association Ltd., is being palmed off as unitary control. As a matter of fact it is nothing of the kind. I have no doubt Councillors will see the position in its true bearing and defeat the latest attempt which Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik is going to make to establish a state regulated private monopoly in the cotton trade of Bombay.

WILL GOVT. REVISE POLICY TOWARDS COMMUNISTS?

(Continued from page 18.)

of produce or importation of goods from overseas should give the fullest possible employment, to the empire shops, etc.

Mr. Satyamurthy asked: Did Government issue this circular to all the local Governments and whether this circular was issued on a call for spontaneous loyalty or was there any suggestion by the British Government.

Sir Mohammad: I required notice of the question.

Mr. Satyamurthy addressing the President said the reply meant that the speaker could not get an answer this session and said addressing Sir Mohammad "I will put a short notice question."

Sir Mohammad: I will not accept a short notice question.

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THE POPULAR COW & GATE MILK FOOD IN ANOTHER

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 2, 1991
Muslim: Jamadul-Akkar 15 1354
Parsi: Farvardin 8, 1305
Hightide: 0-24 12-36
Lowtide: 6-21 18-46
Sunrise: 6h 26m
Sunset: 6h 43m

S. S. Maloja, with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 15

Harwood League: City Police vs. Staff and Deptl., Cooperage, 4-30 p.m. Durhams II vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

MONDAY, September 16.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, September 17.

Bombay Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Telegrams for Henjam are accepted at the sender's risk as regards delay.

BOMBAY QUETTA RELIEF EXECUTIVE

An urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.) in the new hall of the Congress House.

"PITRU TARPAN"

At the Matunga Arya Samaj Mandir, Pandit Dwijendranathji Shashtri will deliver a public lecture on "Pitru Tarpan" to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.).

"POET DAYARAM"

Under the auspices of Shree Vile Parle Sanitya Sabha, a public meeting will be held in Vile Parle Gokalibai P. P. High School premises to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Sjt. Harshadrai Desai will speak on "Poet Dayaram."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Tokiwa Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on the 11th September and is due to arrive here on Sunday the 15th September at day break.

Clan Line steamer 'Clan Ranald' arrived at London on 12th morning.

Clan Line steamer 'Clan Macnab' arrived at Suez on 11th evening.

The O S K steamer 'Sumatra Maru' left Singapore on September 12 and is due to arrive in Bombay on September 24 via Penang and Colombo.

The P and O mail steamer 'Cathay' with the mails from London of the 5th instant passed Suez at 7 p.m. on the 11th instant.

"SUPERSTITION"

Under the auspices of the Arya Stree Samaj, Shrimati Gargi Devi will deliver a public lecture for women on "Superstition" to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

EASTERN BANK DIVIDEND

The Directors declare an interim dividend at the rate of 3 sh. per share less income tax at the rate of 4 sh. 6d. per £ less 6d. relief in respect of Dominion Income tax making net income tax 4sh. per £. Dividend is payable on 28th September.

Transfer books will be closed from 25th September to 27th September both days inclusive.

S. G. VARTY'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the South Indian Co-operative Consumers Society Limited, Matunga (G. I. P.) Mr. S. G. Varty, M.A., will deliver a lecture on "My experiences in Co-operative movement" on Sunday the 15th instant at 9 p.m. at the Asthika Samaj Hall, near King's Circle, Matunga, (G. I. P.)

"ECONOMICS" AND "CIVICS"

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) when Prof. C. N. Vakil will deliver a lecture on "Economics" and Dr. Clifford Manshardt, Ph.D., on "Civics" at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

The members of the Class will visit the Bai Avabai Framjee Petit Parsee Girls' Orphanage Bandra, on Sunday the 15th instant at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

K. S. THACKRE LAID UP

Mr. K. S. Thackre, editor of "Prabodhan" and well-known Marathi author is seriously ill for the last two days at his residence in Prabhu Ali, Bhiwndi (District Thana).

MAHALUXMI HARIJAN DISPENSARY

In the month of August altogether 223 persons took benefit of the above dispensary. Out of 223, 86 were men, 27 women, 61 boys and 49 girls. Sjt. Jethalal Ramji Dalal has donated Rs. 25 for supplying milk to child patients.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

The public concert of the school of Indian Music will be held to-day (Saturday) in the school hall at 5-30 p.m. Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

"BEGGAR PROBLEM"

Dr. P. B. Datar, will give a talk to the members of the Society on the "Beggar Problem" at the Ram Mohan School Hall, Girgaum on Saturday 14th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Non-members are welcome.

FREE MATRICULATION CLASS

Mr. Y. M. Rane's free class in Mathematics and Science (Physics and Chemistry) will reopen on Saturday, September 14 at 2-30 p.m. in the Prabhu Seminary, Bhai Jivanji Lane near Thakurdwar. The class will be held on Saturday afternoons between 2-30 and 4 p.m. and on Sunday mornings between 7-30 and 9 a.m.

PITRIPAKSHA MELA AT GAYA

It is understood that this Mela will commence from September 13. Hindu Pilgrims from different parts of India in large numbers are expected on the occasion to offer.

As usual elaborate arrangements of relief are being made from the Bharat Seva Asram Sangha. Pilgrims will get free board and lodging at the Jatri Nibas of the Sangha at Gaya Sevasram and patients will be treated free of costs at the dispensary of the Sangha.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA v. HAVERO SPORTS CLUB

The undermentioned members are elected to represent the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana in their match against the Havero Sports Club to be played on the Gymkhana ground to-day and to-morrow (Saturday and Sunday) commencing at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) and 11 a.m. (S.T.) respectively:—

R R Wadkar, (Capt.), G B Gawanker, R G Penker, K H Jobanputra, S C Seth, L B Kenny, M D Bhatia, B C V Mehta, N P Kesari, M T Koppikar, R R Sarang.

Umpire: D K Naik

ALL-BOMBAY CARROM TOURNAMENT

The Singles Finals of the All-Bombay Carrom Tournament (conducted under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay) will be played to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Sangh at 8, Dwarkadas Mansions, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum. The prize distribution ceremony will take place at 6 p.m. Mr. V. R. Dharwarkar, M.A.g., (of H. E. H. the Nizam's Service) has kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

RAINFALL AT THANA

Thana has recorded a total rainfall of 36.84 inches this year.

THE REGAL
To-day & To-morrow
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SHE LAUGHED AT LOVE—
—and then she lost her heart to a man she dared not love!
Ann HARDING
Herbert MARSHALL in
The FLAME WITHIN

THE CAPITOL
EXTENDED FOR 4-DAYS ONLY
to meet public demand!
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10. p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The 39 Steps". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"The Flame Within". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Life is a Stage". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"In Caliente". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Fashionable India". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Mr.—What's His Name". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
GLOBE—"Red-Letter." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday & Sunday at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Chandrasena". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
SUPER—"Bal-Hatya". Daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 11 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Wolf Dog". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Indian Music—a "Request" programme. 1-0 p.m. Bombay market rates. European lunch hour selections. 2-0 p.m Close down.

4-30 p.m. Children's hour. (Stories in Gujarati). 5-0 p.m. Auntie Ella and Uncle Dick. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Pianoforte Lecture Recital by Leslie A. Lickford. 7-0 p.m. Indian programme of records. 7-30 p.m. European programme of the "Request" hour. 8-15 p.m. Weather and other news. 8-30 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. SB. From Light classical music by Hirabai Barodekar. 9-30 p.m. accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan, Sarangi. 10-30 p.m. Close down

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m Big Ben. Harold Ramsay, at the Organ of the Granada, Tooting. 8-00 p.m. The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet, Kathleen Destournel (Soprano). 8-30 p.m. "Holiday Time."* A bird's-eye view of England in the month of September, illustrating, with words and music, how people are spending their holidays in the Home Country, presented by Pascoe Thornton. 9-00 p.m. Mantovani and his Tipica Orchestra. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. Ambrose and his Embassy Club Orchestra. 10-00 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Dance music. Ambrose and his Embassy Club Orchestra. 10-30 p.m. Close down.
*Electrical recording.

BOMBAY MEDICAL LICENTIATES' DINNER

There will be a dinner of the Bombay Medical Licentiates at Brandon's Restaurant, V. T., on Saturday the 14th September at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

APPOINTMENT OF HON. TEACHERS

Mr. H. S. Kalnad, the organising secretary of the D. A. V. Free Night High School, Bhuleshwar, writes:—

In view of the fact that the institution has undergone change and being taken to re-organisation on proper lines, it is hereby announced that the honorary services of the following gentlemen have been accepted, who will impart free education to all, irrespective of caste, distinction, during the hours of 8 to 10 p.m. in the school premises at Bhuleshwar.

Messrs. Y. N. P. Chaturvedi, the Headmaster, H. M. Ramchandra, Gopal Krishna Rao, Kuberdas Mistry and Ghanshyamdas Negi, the Hon. teachers.

SIMLA FINE ART EXHIBITION

Bombay Artists Strongly Represented

ORIENTAL SECTION PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE

The Simla Fine Arts Exhibition is this year a really good show. Nearly nine hundred exhibits have been selected for display. Bombay artists are very strongly represented in the Prize List, and, the Oriental style section is particularly good.

NO NEW ISSUE OF TATAS' SHARES

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President, Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, has issued the following notice:—

"I have learnt from reliable quarters that there is absolutely no truth in the market report that the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., is going to issue new shares. As a matter of fact, there is no need for the Company to increase its capital."

Bombay Muslims Want More Seats

The Bombay Muslim Circle at a meeting resolved to request the Delimitation Committee to recommend to His Majesty's Government to allot six seats for men and one for women Mohamedans of Bombay City and the Suburban District on the Bombay Legislative Assembly as against 5 for men and 1 for women in the report.

Variety Concert Contribution To Quetta Fund

The Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee write:

We have to acknowledge with thanks the sum of Rs. 1,519-6-0 only from Mrs. Kusumgauri Munshi and Mrs. Shilavati Daru, the President and the Hon. Secretary respectively of the Valmiki Kayastha Yuwak Mandal, being the first instalment of the proceeds of the variety concert held on the 3rd August, 1935, in aid of the Quetta Relief Fund.

Mr. M. S. Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B. of Bombay, is leaving for England by the mail-boat today to compete for entry into the I. C. S.

NO PERSONATION AT ELECTION

Bill Before Bombay Council To Make Offence Cognizable

The following is the statement of objects and reasons for the proposed bill to amend the Code of Cr. Procedure before the Bombay Legislative Council:—

It has been brought to the notice of Government that there has been a growth of the evil of personation in elections to legislative as well as local bodies and at some of the recent elections it reached such proportions that it aroused serious comments both in the Press and the Legislative Council. One of the methods to stop this evil is to make the offence of personation under section 171F of the Indian Penal Code cognizable so that a person suspected of or charged with personation can be arrested without warrant and if necessary detained pending inquiry. Section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that the previous sanction of the authorities mentioned therein is necessary for the prosecution of an offence under section 171F of the Indian Penal Code. This provision will be incompatible with a provision making the offence cognizable. It is therefore necessary to omit the said offence from the provisions of section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. This Bill is intended to carry out the above objects.

LATE K. E. VEHMI

Jamiat Shubban-al-Muslimeen's Condolence

At a meeting of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen held under the presidentship of Mr. Muhammad Umer Kokil, the services of late Kamruddin Essabhoy Vehmi, a prominent merchant of Bombay and a scholar of Arabic were paid a tribute by Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Fozan, who also moved the following resolution which was seconded by S. M. Tyeb and unanimously passed:—

This meeting of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen places on record its deep sense of regret and poignant sorrow at the sad death of Mr. Kamruddin Essabhoy Vehmi at the age of 58 at Hyderabad (Dn.). It appreciates his manifold services rendered to the community, particularly to students for higher education. The Jamiat sympathizes with the family, relatives, and friends of the deceased.

Maternity Training For School Mistresses

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Sept 13

The Thana District School Board has resolved to give compulsory training to all school-mistresses in maternity and child-welfare for about two months and a scheme for medical examination of pupils attending the schools under the control of the board for which two doctors will be appointed.

Alleged Theft Of Anklet

While watching a procession of 'Ganpaties,' awaiting immersion at Chowpatty, on Thursday, Mujaraili Khurshedalli and Gafoor Ismail were alleged to have relieved a child of its anklets while it was seated on the shoulder of its father.

With the help of other sightseers the accused were stated to have been arrested and the silver anklets recovered from one of them, who had concealed them in his 'dhoti'.

The accused were put up before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, and remanded to police custody till September 20.

QUETTA REFUGEES THANK MAYOR

We, the refugees at the Bombay Quetta Refugee Camp, irrespective of caste and creed, through our leader M. Jumma Khan, ex-Trader and Contractor of Quetta, most heartily thank the Mayor, Mr. K. F. Nariman, for his generosity, large heartedness and sympathetic treatment which very much lessened our troubles. It is due to him and him alone that we the refugees could forget our sorrows and it is our most fervent prayer that God may kindly give him every success and long life to serve his countrymen as he showed us at such a critical time. It is through him that we thank all the members of the Mayor's Fund and the Contributors thereof in organising such relief measures.

We cannot express our gratitude in words that we feel for Mr. K. F. Nariman, who had been very kind to us all.

Mayor's Quetta Fund

Mayor's Quetta Fund totals Rs. 169,994-6-11.

TROUBLE OVER GRAZING RIGHTS

Appeal Of Bound Over Villagers Admitted

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, September 13.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, has admitted the appeal preferred by the ten Agris of Nandgaon village in Panvel taluka of the Kolaba district against the order of Mr. D. B. Varerkar, First Class Magistrate of Panvel, who directed the appellants on July 31 last to execute bonds of Rs. 100 each with one surety in the like amount to keep the peace for a period of one year.

These proceedings under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code were instituted on a report made by a Sub-Inspector of the Panvel Police that there was a likelihood of breach of public peace as a sequel to tense situation created by a dispute over the rights of the villagers of Nandgaon to graze their cattle in the forests round about Turmale village.

The villagers of Turmale had made an application to the Sub-Inspector of Panvel Police against the appellants that frequent "maramaris" took place in the jungle of Turmale.

The police officer warned the villagers, but the trouble continued. He therefore made a report to the Magistrate.

The Magistrate, who thought that in view of the obstruction offered by the villagers of Turmale there was a likelihood of the breach of the public peace, bound over the appellants, who are the leaders of villagers of Nandgaon.

Mr. G. G. Pradhan, Advocate, appeared for the appellants.

Bandra-Andheri Bus Service

(From Our Correspondent)
VILE PARLE, Sept. 11.

The suburban residents residing between Bandra and Andheri will be pleased to find that an enterprizing owner of Bandra, has started a bus service between the suburbs abovementioned from 1st instant. It is hoped that if such an experiment proves successful, the extension will be made to include suburbs beyond Andheri as well.

Vakil's School To Stage "Frog Pond"

(From Our Correspondent)
VILE PARLE, Sept. 11.

The Vakil's Pupils Own School will be staging at the Royal Opera House, "The Frog Pond" specially composed by a member of the staff. Mr. S. Sinha of Shantiniketan, who has danced all over India and Ceylon has been training the students in their dance performance. The show is fixed at 9-30 p.m. on the 3rd proximo.

Cook Arrested

Natulal Prathadji, a cook, suspected of having committed theft in the residence of Jagnoo Villa at Babulnath Road, in respect of two ear-rings, set with diamonds and rubies, was arrested on Thursday. He was put up before the Girgaum Magistrate and ordered to be remanded for a period of seven days, pending further police inquiries.

(Continued from col. 7).

the Parsi Federal Council which asked for their opinion on the question of Parsi girls taking part in the films, in the usual course of their business.

WHAT TRUSTEES FEEL.

They took up this matter at their meeting and they felt that owing to certain conditions existing in the community, they thought it undesirable that Parsi girls should take to the profesion of acting "at present."

This gave enough scope for misrepresentation of the exact position of the Trustees with regard to the controversy; and propaganda had gone to the length of stating that the trustees of the Panchayat were taking a leading part in the agitation.

In this connection, the same gentleman also intended to clear certain misunderstanding which might have arisen in the minds of the members of the other communities.

IN THEIR BEST INTERESTS.

Pleading for a sympathetic understanding of the views of the Parsi community, he said that nothing was further from the minds of the well-meaning members of the community than to cast aspersions against the morals and conduct of those belonging to other communities. Without prejudice to any other community, the Parsis only desired that they should take such steps as would be in the best interests of their own community.

The trustees have also addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, informing him of their opinion which they had expressed already when approached by the Federal Council.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Unemployment In Presidency

A few months ago the Government of the United Provinces appointed a Committee with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru as Chairman to investigate and report on the condition of the unemployed in the Province. It is understood that the Report is practically completed and there are several recommendations in the Report, based mainly on the experience and study made by Sir Tej Bahadur on the question while in Europe recently. Now comes the news of the Bihar Government stirring up and taking notice. They have recently appointed a similar Committee. Though there are not any official figures available, it can be safely stated that the number of unemployed in the City and Presidency of Bombay would top the list of the provincial unemployment figures and it can be safely stated that the country would top the list, as the country which has got the greatest number of unemployed in the world. Suggestions, that the Government of Bombay should appoint a Committee to investigate the question and report have been made several times in these columns and it would not at all be out of place to suggest once again, specially in view of what the U. P. and Bihar Governments have done, that the Bombay Government should appoint such a Committee at the earliest opportunity.

Safety First

The Safety First Association which was started three years ago in Bombay is doing quietly and unostentatiously very useful work fulfilling the objects for which it was started. With a view to prevent accidents among school children, the Association has arranged a course of lectures with demonstrations in some of the schools and it is proposed to make a public demonstration where Press representatives will be also invited to show how accidents could be avoided in the streets of Bombay. School children will be particularly asked to take part in this demonstration. Last year lectures with demonstrations were given in 50 schools and were attended by more than 10,000 pupils. The subjects chosen were Home Safety, Road Safety, and Fire Safety and the like. Lectures were also delivered before the Bombay Presidency Women's Council whose progressive views on social welfare are well-known. This has enabled the members of the Council to visit mothers in their homes and explain to them and their children the benefits of safety first. The Scouts' Masters' Association of the Schools' Committee, whose motto is "Be ready" was the next batch to receive training. The Association has also established several Safety first committees in mills and factories where safety first principles are inculcated. The President of the Association, Mr. A. S. Trollip and his committee deserve congratulations on the work done by them last year.

Parsi Panchayat Warns Agitators

TRUSTEES DISSOCIATE THEMSELVES FROM HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS

The Trustees of the Bombay Parsi Panchayat have at last spoken of their mind by way of reply to a section of the Parsi Community at present carrying on agitation against Parsi girls acting for the screen or on the stage.

Because the film "Jawani-ki-Hawa" produced by the Bombay Talkies Ltd. which is to be released on Monday in the city, has a Parsi lady taking part in it, the agitation is now directed towardds preventing the exhibition of the film in Bombay. A deputation on behalf of the Parsi Federal Council had approached the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat to take suitable steps in this direction.

NO BREACH OF PEACE.

The Trustees, it is understood, made it clear that they would dissociate themselves from any hostile demonstration on the part of any section of the community which might tend to breach of peace.

They further appealed to the community that enlightened and progressive as they were, Parsis should preserve peace and order.

Enquiries in informed circles show that some of the trustees of the Parsi Panchayat had come to believe that the name and prestige of the Trustees had been utilised to an undue extent, by those interested in keeping on the agitation.

One trustee who is highly respected by not only all the sections of the community but by others also, told a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" that they considered the representation of

(Continued in column 5)

SENSATIONAL SUCCESS—
Now in its
4TH RECORD-BREAKING MONTH
in London

THE EXCELSIOR To-day and To-morrow at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A Thrill in Every Step with
Robert DONAT
Madeleine CARROLL
The 39 STEPS

CERT A
A GAUMONT-BRITISH Picture — DIRECTED BY ALFRED HITCHCOCK
Based on John Buchans Thriller

PATHE DAILY—3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. Sun. Morning 10 a.m.

BRIGHT & CLEVER STORY. PIQUANT HUMOUR, SMART DIALOGUE.

SIR SEYMOUR HICKS
IN
'Mr. WHAT'S HIS NAME'
With
OLIVE BLAKENEY
ENID STAMP TAYLOR

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The Bombay Chronicle

Bell House, Parel Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1935

MUSSOLINI'S MOVE NOW

Having received the gage from Sir Samuel Hoare, M. Laval has promptly passed it on to Italy with his compliments, blessings and genuine good wishes. It is a brilliant speech that he made at the League Assembly, and his proclamation of fidelity to the covenant of the League with characteristically French eloquence brought a nervous Sir Samuel Hoare to his feet "warmly" to shake hands with him. What, however, is more noticeable is his confident promise to fulfil his duty as a member of the League and "a friend of Italy." This confidence, we suggest, is the result of eleventh hour developments in the interval between Sir Samuel's and M. Laval's speeches. Even before the speech of Sir Samuel Hoare, M. Laval was reported to have made a fresh offer to Italy.

A New Offer

Signor Mussolini, having considered all the international circumstances and the fact of world opinion being against him—even Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull, the representatives of the country that had coolly repudiated its obligations when the Ethiopian Emperor appealed to President Roosevelt, have now indulged in platitudinous humbug about "the peaceful ideals of the United States" and the Kellogg Pact—has probably expressed his willingness to entertain M. Laval's offer. This probability is strengthened by two telegrams. A Rome message says that the virulent attacks which Sir Samuel Hoare's speech provoked in the Italian Press are to cease "as the result of orders from higher quarters." From Geneva comes the report that a change in the intractable attitude is possible. Signor Mussolini is apparently ready to climb down.

Betrayal Of Abyssinia

This is not, however, to say that Abyssinia has been saved. Peace in Europe and Africa among the Great Powers is to be achieved at the expense of Abyssinia. The solution amounts to offering Abyssinia for that "shameless rapine" for which Mr. Lloyd George indignantly condemned Italy alone. Baron Aloisi, it is reported, "may now be prepared to discuss the terms contained in a report now being drawn up by the sub-committee on the Italian memorandum which is based on the suggestions considered by the Committee of Five," and "it is assumed that the report will deal with questions of gendarmerie and the police and apparently also the question of territorial concessions." No wonder that Italian "public opinion" has not gone raving mad over "disappointment" at M. Laval's speech. The French paper, "Le Temps," is more definite and says that the new offer "gives to Italy a virtual mandate over Abyssinia with guarantees both of economic and political predominance." No wonder that it is now prepared to await "interestedly any proposals emanating from the sub-committee." "Italian Public opinion is growing nervous" and Signor Mussolini may possibly eat humble pie. But the pie will be constituted, politically and economically, of the bulk of Abyssinia.

Spurn The Insult

Public opinion in India could not have more effectively demonstrated its opposition to the Criminal Law Amendment Bill than by rejecting the measure, in a house packed with Government nominees, by a good majority. The Indian Press has already unanimously voiced its protest against a Bill which seeks to deprive the country of whatever little freedom of Press and action it now enjoys. Even Sir Henry Craik—nay, even Sir Nripendra Nath Sarkar—will find it difficult to say that the Government attitude has the support of any substantial section of political opinion in India. In fact even in their present irresponsible nature and composition it is doubtful whether the Ministers of provincial councils have supported the Bill; we believe several of them have actually opposed it. This is the natural deduction from the Government's refusal to answer Mr. Satyamurti's question relating to the opinions of Ministers in charge of transferred subjects in local Governments on the Bill. But, according to reports, the Government would seem to be determined to have the measure on the Statute Book by whatever means possible and with unwarranted, uncalled-for and indefensible officiousness to saddle future Governments with a law that is the negation of law. A United Press message suggests that after the Viceroy's recommendation, the Bill will be first introduced in the Assembly and if leave is refused further stages of certification will be continued in the Upper House. This, we need hardly add, would be a flagrant insult to the Assembly and the members know that there is only one treatment that the Bill deserves if it comes again for consideration. They are to repeat, the effective prescription of September 12.

Regulating Payment Of Wages

The chief virtue of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate Payment of Wages seems to be that it could have been worse. Several alterations have been suggested in the Bill some of which at least are welcome. The definition of "industrial establishment" has been recast so as to include within the term railways, tramways, docks, wharves and jetties but we fail to see why Government should be empowered "to exempt railway services to the extent that may be necessary." The rules regarding fines and forfeiture of wages have been to some slight extent improved though Sir H. P. Mody has thought fit to dissent even from this. The important minute, however, is the one signed by eight members including all the Congressmen on the Committee and Mr. N. M. Joshi. They rightly point out that the Bill is still too limited in its scope and should be made applicable to all factories and workshops with twenty or more employees. Seamen and workers on plantations and at oil wells have still been left out and the rules regarding fines ought to be made more favourable to the employees. The report needs drastic improvements in several respects and the Congress members, we hope, will pursue the lines of their minute of dissent during the consideration of the Bill in the Assembly.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

Some Impressions

(By K. T. SHAH.)

The whole of this week, upto the moment of writing, has been occupied by debate upon the motion to take into consideration the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. There has been, no doubt, the usual number of questions, and occasionally notices of Adjournment Motions. But Questions have rarely provided the thrill and the fire that is, by common consent expected of this debate.

Question Time

At question time, it seems, the attention of the House is monopolised by Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, and half a dozen lesser lights, who may be regarded as among the "Also Ran." Monopoly of the Question hour, whether by supplementary queries or by original questions being put down in large numbers, may mean one of two things: Either, that Government critics in the Opposition do not all appreciate fully the value of this weapon for directing a searchlight upon the day-to-day administration; or that they have not sufficient knowledge of the working of administrative institutions, which would inspire them to ask original and supplementary questions. In neither case, is it very complimentary to the rank and file of the House, who have very little alternative chance to attain personal distinction or serve their constituencies. It is because this shortcoming is tacitly admitted, that no reflection is cast upon a Leader, in the position o Mr. Satyamurti, asking so many original and still more supplementary questions. And full credit must be given to him, not only for the perfect mastery of the art of interrogation, but also of cross-examination. Again and again has he succeeded, by his persistent demand for information, in either angering the Government official replying to his queries,—Sir James Grigg seems to be the easiest victim to this type of 'Assemblyitis,'—or silencing his opponent, or even, sometimes, drawing upon himself the observation of the Chair that the question could not be pursued further at that stage. But even this last turn of the events must be preferred to a stolid silence, or ineffectual, rambling, irrelevant enquiring, which only exhibits the lack of knowledge, experience and confidence among the enquirers. Quetta, Trade Balance, Gold Exports, Andamans, Detenus, Trade Treaties, Railway operations, Indian States coming into the Federation,—these are all fruitful fields for endless enquiries; and, except Mr. Satyamurti and Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, no other Opposition stalwart assumes stellar dimensions at this important hour.

Manuscript, Eloquence

The debate has been continued, on the main subject before the House, to a point, where interest obviously flags. On one occasion, Mr. Satyamurti had to rise to a point of order,—this is rapidly becoming another of his speciality, —to draw attention to the absence from the House of both the Member in charge of the Bill and his Departmental Secretary. Sir Nripen Sircar laughed aside that objection with his usual adroitness in such straits: but the point was symptomatic of the prevailing atmosphere in the House. It must be admitted, the cause of the creeping apathy and inattention is, partly at least, in the long, uninspiring repetitions of dead-and-gone politicians' 'obiter dicta' and well-worn arguments. Not all speeches have been equally long, tedious, uninstructive, of course. But the long-windedness varies as the temperature chart of a typhoid patient; and the outside observer is unable to judge, when speeches begin, which one would be long, and which not so long. One of the most telling speeches in this debate was that of Mr. Fazlul Huq, who barely spoke for thirty minutes, yet made hits which not only put the House in perfect good humour with the speaker, but allowed him an audience seldom obtained by other speakers while on their feet. His tale of the Jackals and the King was witty and wise beyond expectation; and conveyed far more than perhaps the Members understood Government benches provided another star turn in the shape of Mr. Mortimer, who spoke more persuasively, and with better logic, than the inspired prophet of reaction from Midnapore. For the most part, however, notes were too much in evidence, though, strictly speaking, manuscript eloquence was confined to an Englishman and a distinguished cricketer and landowner. Mere curiosity led the writer to ask an older colleague in the Press Gallery why that

(Continued on page 9, col. 1.)

REPRESSION NO ANSWER

A Tragic Tale From Russia

By K. F. NARIMAN II.

It would not be out of place to reproduce here a pathetic and most instructive life-story of a young Russian terrorist revolutionary a tragic tale that will at once convince the reader of the truth of the assertion that revolutionaries are not 'made' by extremists, nationalist-press or radical political propaganda, but most of them are driven or gradually drifted to that camp by the short-sighted suicidal and narrow-visioned policy of senseless and ruthless autocratic repression.

A Humanitarian Mission

Vera Figner was a young Russian cultured and highly educated lady, hardly twenty years old, belonging to a very respectable, wealthy and nobleman's family. She joined Zurich University and obtained very high degrees in Medicine, having selected this profession, not because it was considered to be very lucrative and prosperous, but because it was best suited for her humane temperament and tender heart, as it would afford best facilities and opportunities for her humanitarian and philanthropic mission. She was born to relieve distress of suffering humanity in her own poverty-stricken and distressful country; she selected the worst slums and most adversely affected backward villages and started the medical relief work in right earnest. Being the only educated and enlightened person in these villages, she soon became, not only a true Sister of Mercy, but also the guide, philosopher and friend to thousands of illiterate and downtrodden villagers, for miles around, and her headquarter became the centre of activities, also for lodging complaints, sending petitions and protests to the high authorities against the tyrannical and autocratic acts of the under-dogs of Tsardom, who were persecuting and ill-treating the poor, ignorant villagers; this was part of her humanitarian mission and she was not till then inspired by any nationalist instinct or notions of political propaganda, the underlying humane motive being to improve the terrible lot and go to the rescue of unfortunate villagers.

Provocation

It was pure and simple village uplift social work; still, it was enough to rouse the wrath of petty pigmy 'Tsars,' the village and district officers, against whom complaints and protests were lodged at her instance. She was dubbed as a dangerous agitator, described as a menace to society and was chased, persecuted and hounded out from village to village, till at last in sheer desperation she joined, or was rather driven to, revolutionary ranks in big towns, as she found it impossible, in the circumstances, to continue her village uplift work; being impulsive and extremely sentimental and suffering from the official pricks, she soon became the leader of the most radical and extremist revolutionary group in Russia.

A Tragic Story

In 1884, at the age of 25, she made the following statement before a Revolution Tribunal before the sentence of death was pronounced on her. It depicts a sad and tragic story, a pathetic and irritating illustration of a young and hopeful career, being prematurely terminated and victimised by pin-pricking and provoking policy of petty autocrats:

"My previous experience had led me to the conviction that the only course by which the existing order of things might be changed was the one I adopted; other methods had been forbidden me; we had of course no free Press, so that it was impossible to think of propagating ideas by means of printed words; 'if any organ of society had pointed to me another course, I might have chosen it, at least I might have tried it.' and so I concluded that the only escape from the position in which we found ourselves, lay in the path I chose. . . . Having once taken that position, I marked my course accordingly. . . . and never regretted afterwards."

An Eye Opener

This inner confession of a revolutionary mentality, which possesses more or less the same psychology all the world over ought to serve as an eye-opener to Gandhi-maligners in this country. When they indulge in silly, senseless and irresponsible talk about the supposed harm done by 'Gandhism' to this country, let them realise and consider, as to how many Indian youths, all over the country, would have drifted to the inevitable course, if, in the pathetic words of this Russian revolutionary, "no other organ of society had pointed out to them other course." Is there any doubt that had 'Gandhism' existed in Russia at this period, this one young, impulsive soul, along with hundreds of her colleagues, according to her own confession, "might have chosen it or at least might have given it a trial."

Remove Causes

Although this episode comes from distant Russia and happened about fifty years ago, still it fairly represents a phenomenon which is happening even to-day in all subject countries where irresponsible administration prevails; that was the Irish experience of the present Governor of Bengal, which soon led to the entire reversal of that futile and disastrous policy of repression. 'Remove the justifiable causes of agitation,' as the late Mr. Montagu very wisely advised, and revolutionary spirit and mentality will automatically evaporate from the country, and no amount of anti-Government propaganda or publicity will bring in fresh recruits; but bureaucracy will never kill smoothly with honey; it will prefer, instead, to administer an irritating and dangerous drug, though that treatment may ultimately mean making the disease more protracted and at times even more virulent.

Frankly Speaking

THOSE UNACCEPTABLE QUESTIONS

We quite appreciate the hesitation of the Government of India to accept for answer the three short-notice questions sent in by Mr. Satyamurti. They would quite naturally avoid as far as possible telling the Assembly what the Reforms Office has cost and what kind of work it has done. Nor could they very well torpedo their case by confessing the opinions of local Governments, especially of Ministers, on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. The question relating to anti-Indian films may also be granted as uncomfortable and embarrassing. But its evasion emphasizes the question. Mr. Satyamurti wanted to know if Government, who watch the press so keenly and closely, were aware of a certain article in a Madras paper detailing the nature, objective and patronage of film propaganda against India. He further wanted to know if Government had taken any action or proposed any action, and if not why not. We cannot believe that Government were ignorant of the article, or, if they were, they could not have made themselves aware of it. Nor can we believe that they were simply unable to answer the latter part of the question. Why then was it not accepted in view particularly of the fact that it is a very important question for India?

NEGATIVE INDICTMENT.

It will be remembered that the Congress Party in the Assembly had appointed a committee in April last to enquire into the administration of Repressive laws in Bengal. The report recently submitted by Mr. Mohanlal Saxena in this connection is more or less a negative document. For the Government adopted a hostile attitude to the committee from the very beginning and made its work practically impossible. Mr. Saxena himself was prohibited from entering some of the districts of Bengal under the Suppression of Bengal Outrages Act, his correspondence was, and is being, still censored and various documents relating to the committee were seized by the Government from a certain person, who himself was arrested in the bargain! All this was done because, inspite of Mr. Saxena's open invitation to the Government to lay their case before the committee, they held that the Committee "was collecting deliberately one-sided information which was calculated to bring the Government of India into contempt"! An amazing logic, indeed, is hidden behind those stock phrases. But though the Committee have been unable to collect detailed information regarding the administration of repressive laws the treatment meted out to them is in itself an eloquent commentary on the working of those laws. That the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act could be and was used to ban the official representative of a large body of M.L.A.'s "ipso facto" provides the strongest indictment of the administration of that Act. The Government may have succeeded in stifling the Saxena Committee, but while doing it they have only unwittingly simplified the committee's task and presented the public with very obvious conclusions.

BARODA DIAMOND JUBILEE

The conflicting reports that have been emanating from Baroda for some days past regarding the Baroda people's views upon the celebration of H. H. the Maharajah's Diamond Jubilee will be finally set at rest by the authoritative lead given by the Baroda State Prajamandal. The Mandal has issued a poster, exhorting the people wholeheartedly to celebrate the auspicious occasion, at the same time urging the establishment of responsible legislatures, district and village panchayats and the like. The view taken by the Mandal about the celebration of the Jubilee—that it should not be utilized merely as a gala occasion for merriment, but serve as a landmark of the progress of the people—will be endorsed by everybody. We hope His Highness' Government will take note of the feelings of the people, and devise ways and means of satisfying their natural aspirations.

THE INDORE BOON

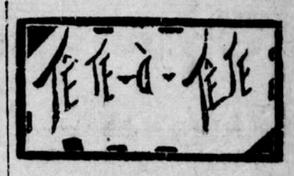
The grant of a measure of self-government to their people on the occasion of Their Highnesses' birthdays is almost becoming a standing joke in the States. If the declarations we read from time to time are subjected to even a cursory scrutiny, their eye-wash nature becomes at once apparent. The latest birthday boon announced by His Highness the Maharaja of Indore is in keeping with past traditions. The Legislative Council, which is to be established in Indore, will have half of its members nominated by the Maharaja. The Council, again, has no power to make laws for the good government of the State. No measure can be introduced which might even remotely touch the public revenue, or which aims at repeating or amending any law or any notification made or promulgated by the Government. The Maharajah, over and above all this, has reserved to himself the omnibus right of excluding any matter from the purview of the Council. We wonder, therefore, if the proposed Indore Council can be glorified even as a debating society. The latter at least enjoys the right of unrestricted talk. When will our Princes realise that the people's aspirations are never satisfied by such sham institutions?

PARSIS AND INDIA

The appeal that Mayor Nariman made to his co-religionists in the course of his Khordadsal speech is worthy of a staunch Nationalist. He asks Parsis to regard themselves as "Indians first and Parsis afterwards" and no message could have been more appropriate on the occasion of the birthday of the great prophet, Zoroaster. Mr. Nariman also did well to remove the misapprehension under which some Parsis seem to be labouring that their interests may not be safe under Swaraj. As sons and daughters of the soil who have played an honourable part in national life they can be sure that along with the other communities their legitimate interests too would be properly looked after by a Swaraj Government.

LOHARU FIRING ENQUIRY

The meeting held recently in Bombay under the auspices of the State People's Conference effectively voiced the general feeling by demanding a public and impartial enquiry into the circumstances that led to firing on peasants in Loharu. In the Indian States, it is well-known, the people have neither any share in the administration nor any organizations to voice their feelings and are, therefore, not seldom liable to be victims of unjust repression The trouble at Loharu, too, appears to be based on certain substantial grievances of the peasants whose condition is said to be deporable. In any case, the institution of an open enquiry is the least that can be done to allay the feelings of suppressed resentment prevailing in the State.



The Assembly has rejected the Criminal Law Amendment Bill by a majority of 10 in spite of Government's solid bloc of nominated members.

Which is yet another reason why it is so very necessary.

* * * *

A "Friendly" Press Simla correspondent complains: "Mr. Desai spoke well—he always does—but, so far as the specific subject of discussion was concerned, he displayed small inclination to enter into argument."

We hope Mr. Desai is careful in future and refrains from speaking well always.

* * * *

But to the main charge: "He (Mr. Desai) prefaced his speech with a thirty-minute homily on the liberty of the subject, fundamental rights, national conscience, the basis of Civil Disobedience and so on."

We quite agree with our "Friendly" confrere. All this had absolutely nothing to do with the Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

* * * *

From Assembly Proceedings:—

Sir N.N. Sircar: ".....nationalising the means of production, and after all, women were a means of production."

Mr. Satyamurti: "There is a rule of decency, which even the Law Member must observe."

Sir N.N. Sircar: "I did not say this has been preached in India. It is written in some books."

Now, what kind of books and written by whom does the Honourable the Law Member read, we wonder?

By the way, was that phrase "after all" also written in those books?

* * * *

Sir N.N. Sircar said that speeches like the one delivered by Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya were incitement to law-breaking.

That may or may not be true, but Sir N.N. can justly complain that speeches like the one delivered by Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai are Law-Member-breaking.

* * * *

Mr. Lloyd George speaking at Plymouth, said, it was clear that Signor Mussolini was not open to any arguments, any appeals.

Now we are afraid it *must be* clear.

* * * *

He regretted to say that he never doubted what Signor Mussolini meant.

Not Il Duce's fault, surely.

By the way, we regret to say that we always doubt what Mr. Lloyd George says.

* * * *

Mr. Lloyd George further characterized Italy's aggression as a shameless rapine.

This, we protest, is not liberal language.

What is more, to use such an analogy is dangerous. Definitely dangerous. Suppose it were carried further, even taken on a world tour?

And suppose it were carried backwards through the last sixteen years or so, to Versailles and 1919?

* * * *

The belief that M. Laval will spring a surprise when replying to Sir Samuel Hoare is widely current in Paris.

By not replying at all?

* * * *

Among the long list of qualifications of Sir Alexander Murray for being the President of the Tariff Board that Sir Mohd. Zafrullah recited it was also mentioned that he "had represented India twice abroad."

And this, in our opinion, was the best thing that could have been said. In fine words we were told all that is worth knowing about the nature of (1) Sir Alexander's qualifications, (2) the Tariff Board, and (3) India's "representatives" abroad.

* * * *

As regards Mr. Mudaliar and Mr. Fazal, Sir Mohd. Zafrullah said, "I don't think the allegation that they were violent supporters of the Ottawa Pact was correct."

No. Not violent. In fact, they are quite tame.

But, will the Commerce Member underline the word "allegation," and read over again what he said. Just a sub-conscious slip, we fancy!

"Final Offer Of Conciliation"

Done Her Best To Avoid Great Calamity

SIR S. HOARE JUSTIFIES BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE

America Appeals To Disputants To Avert Bloodshed

It is believed in some quarters in Geneva that a change in the intractable attitude of Italy is possible.

A new appeal to Italy and Ethiopia not to go to war is made by Mr. Cordell Hull in a statement.

He emphasised the peaceful ideals of United States, and called on all the signatories of the Kellogg Pact to observe their pledge and maintain world peace.

The Italian press has indulged in violent attacks against Britain, since Sir Samuel Hoare made his famous speech at Geneva. A Rome message states that as a result of orders from high quarters the campaign will now cease.

THREAT TO WORLD PEACE

(SPECIAL CABLE).

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

Mr. Hull said that he viewed with deep concern the recent developments which appear to constitute a threat to world peace.

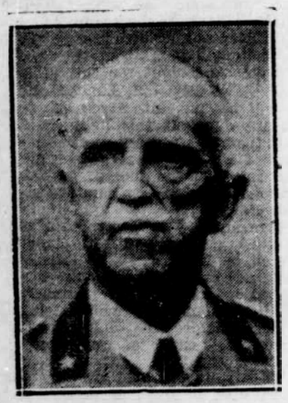
Government and the people of United States believe the international controversies can, and should be, settled by peaceful means.

Pointing out that 62 nations have signed the Kellogg Pact, Mr. Hull said, under the conditions prevailing in world to-day, the threat of hostilities anywhere cannot but be a threat to the interests, political, economic, legal, and social, of all nations.

Every nation has a right to ask that no nation, shall subject it and other nations to hazards and uncertainties that will inevitably accrue to all from resort to arms by any two nations.

Mr. Hull concluded with expressions of goodwill towards all nations. He said that the American Government asks these countries which appear to be contemplating armed hostilities that they should weigh most solicitously the declaration of the pledge given the Pact of Paris, which was a pledge entered into by all the signatories for the purpose of safeguarding peace and sparing the world from incalculable losses and human suffering that would inevitably attend and follow in the wake of wars.

The officials of State Department have hastened to emphasize that Mr. Hull was not invoking the Kellogg Pact, but was merely calling on all the parties concerned to make further effort to avert bloodshed.



King Victor Emanuel of Italy, who is very much in the background despite the gravity of the situation.

SENATOR CORDELL HULL

'MUCH VAUNTED BRITISH IDEALISM'

Italian Paper Makes Bitter Attack On Britain

ROME, Sept. 13.

An attack of almost unprecedented violence against Britain is made by "Populo di Roma," which says the squabbles at Geneva concluded in a demagogic speech by Sir Samuel Hoare. The British make the League work for their own interest and make it serve for their home and foreign policy, their unsatiable hunger for land and water and monopolies, and their incorrigible pride and jealousy.

The idealism of Sir Samuel Hoare has a different attitude for every contingency. Let Sir Samuel Hoare tell the inhabitants of Mars and the Moon about Britai..'s fidelity towards the Covenant. The much vaunted British idealism towards the League is only a screen behind which Albion does what pleases and serves her own purpose. In the case of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute the League provides the British Conservatives with an alibi in the electoral struggle with Labour. The writer concludes with a warning to M Laval that the British Conservatives will fight against Italy as they fought in collaboration with Russian Bolshevists against British Labour and French Communists. He urges M. Laval not to yield to Britain's "brutal coercion and blackmail."

HOARE JUSTIFIES HIS GENEVA ADDRESS

GENEVA, Sept. 12.

Whatever may happen in the end, nobody can say the British Government and its representatives did not make every possible effort to avoid what we believe to be a great calamity, declared Sir Samuel Hoare in a broadcast speech.

Sir Samuel said he was deeply struck by the respect in which Britain and the British Empire were held by the world. He repeatedly felt the weight and responsibility of representing a government to which so many countries seem to be looking for guidance and advice.

He tried to put to them the typical British viewpoint, particularly our universal desire to live and let live in peace and keep our word solemnly given in the League Covenant.

Sir Samuel Hoare hoped in striving for those two objectives and doing justice to Abyssinia that we were still able to remain friends with Italy.

He added, "We as a great empire must remember the responsibility of great possessions and must never be tempted to use our advantages in a churlish and foolish manner. That is why I spoke of our readiness to consider the question of making better use of the world's economic resources and freer distribution of colonial raw materials."

ITALIAN PRESS PULLED UP

ROME, Sept. 12.

It is understood that from to-morrow the Italian press will cease its attacks on Great Britain as the result of orders from higher quarters.—Reuter.

FINAL OFFER OF CONCILIATION

GENEVA, Sept. 12.

A change in the intractable attitude of Italy, it is believed in some quarters, is possible.

The opinion is expressed that Baron Aloisi may now be prepared to discuss the terms contained in a report now being drawn up by the sub-committee on the Italian memorandum which is based on the suggestions considered by the Commitee of Five.

The report will be submitted to both parties, and will constitute the final offer of conciliation which the Committee is prepared to envisage.

It is assumed that the report will deal with questions of gendarmerie and police, and apparently also the question of territorial concessions.—Reuter.

SUGGESTION FOR PEACE

(Special Cable)

GENEVA, Sept. 12

With a view to preventing war in Abyssinia, Senator Pope of Idaho, has cabled to Mr. Cordell Hull suggesting the convening of an internaticnal conference of the signatories of the Kellogg Pact.

Although the Kellogg Pact does not provide machinery for the enforcement of its obligations, Senator Pope expresses the opinion that it would be a simple matter to use the Pact as a basis to outlaw Governments resorting to aggressive war.

FRENCH TROOPS FOR DJIBOUTI

(Special Cable)

MARSEILLES, Sept. 12

A detachment of French Colonial troops, numbering 170, has sailed for Djibouti.

Dumfries By-Election Result

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The By-election of Dumfries due to the death of Mr. Hunter resulted as follows:

Fildes (National Libera) 16271
Downie (Labour) 10697 (no change.)—Reuter.

M. L. A.s' Dress At Viceregal Functions

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, September 13.

The President read the statement regarding the issue of the circular by the Assembly Secretary prescribing the dress to be worn by members on the day of Viceroy's address, the 16th instant.

This statement was occasioned by Babu Sri Prakasn's question as to under what authority such a circular had been issued. The President pointed out in the exercise of right under section 63 B of the Act the Governor-General by a written order had fixed the place, date, time and address which was communicated to the members. Under the instructions from H. E., the Military Secretary informed the Secretary of the Assembly as to the dress which should be worn by the members. The Secretary in such cases acts as a medium between the Governor-General and the Assembly Members just as the Secretary of the Council of State does so far as the Council of State is concerned. The Legislative Assembly Department is included in the portfolio of the Governor-General.

Fred Perry Married

(Special Cable)

HARRISON (NEW YORK) September 13.

Fred Perry married filmstar Helen Vinson at midnight.

100,000 SPECTATORS AT LONG'S FUNERAL

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BATON ROUGE, Sept. 13.

Dressed in a dinner jacket which he seldom wore in his lifetime Senator Huey Long was buried under a simple marble slab in the grounds of the State Capitol. The cortege threaded its way through 100,000 spectators while aeroplanes buzzed overhead, and the band of his University boys played his own composition "Every man a King."

The police restrained a hysterical man screaming "I want to throw myself into Huey's grave."

Governor Allen after the funeral stated that an adequate tomb would be built by public subscription.

FREPARING FOR THE NEXT ROUND!
(Courtesy: "Haagsche Post," The Hague).

Fifteen Miners Killed In Coal Pit Explosion

Fire Which Ensues Adds To Horror Of Tragedy

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Fifteen miners were killed and seven injured in an explosion in a coal-pit near Barnsley. The explosion in the Northgawber mine (Mapplewell) occurred 450 feet below the ground and was followed by a fire.

160 men were working in the pit at the time and the rollcall showed that 38 were missing.

Rescuers struggling against stone dust brought to the surface 26 men alive and five dead bodies. A fierce fire cut off the remainder of the missing who are believed to have been killed by the flames.

All the injured persons have been sent to hospital in a serious condition.—Reuter.

AMERICA WILL BE NEUTRAL

Roosevelt Expresses Concern At Italo-Abyssinian Situation

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

Mr. Roosevelt has announced his thorough endorsement of Senator Cordell Hull's appeal to Italy and Ethiopia to adhere to their promises under the Kellogg pact and not to resort to war.

President Roosevelt expressed concern at the situation and responding to the questions of a regular press conference, he made it clear that if war breaks out abroad the United States would very definitely be neutral because recent legislation created six months' neutrality and embargo on arms.—Reuter's Special.

New Offer To Mussolini?

(Continued from page 1.)

rope and M. Laval is still endeavouring to talk over to Sgr. Mussolini to a different frame of mind.

This latter idea forms the basis of two reports current here—one published in the "Temps" that the League Committee of five is about to make a new offer to Sgr. Mussolini which would give Italy a virtual mandate over Abyssinia with guarantees of both economic and political predominance, another that M. Laval "doing his utmost to persuade the British to agree for concessions to Il Duce which would enable the latter to call off war akainst Abyssinia."—Reuter's Special.

ITALY TO GO FORWARD!

Laval's Speech Will Not Affect Their Plans?

(Special Cable.)

ROME, Sept. 13.

"M. Laval's speech is neither favourable nor unfavourable to Italy."

Reuter is informed in authoritative quarters "We quite understand M. Laval's position and his necessity of expressing wholehearted support to the League. Nevertheless the speech will not in any way affect Italy's plans. We shall go forward as before, meanwhile awaiting interestedly any proposals emanating from the sub-committee."

The speech has caused disappointment among the general public who had expected M. Laval to be more sympathetic to Italy's claims. It is revealing no secret to say that the Italian public opinion has been growing nervous about the situation during the last few days.

DONCASTER CUP

Blackdevil Wins By Two Lengths

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The Doncaster Cup run at Doncaster over a distance of two miles and one furlong resulted as follows:—

BLACKDEVIL	1
CECIL	2
CARACOL	3

Five ran; won by two lengths; four lengths separated the second and the third.

STARTING PRICES.

4 to 6 Blackdevil.
100 to 7 Cecil.
25 to 1 Caracol.

Java Council Passes Rubber Duty Bill

(Special Cable.)

BATAVIA, Sept. 13.

The Peoples' Council has passed the Estate Rubber Duty Bill by 36 to 9 votes with the amendment that the duty was only to operate when the price reaches 18 cents per half-kilogram.

Hitler And Reichstag Meeting

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, Sept. 13.

Mystery deepens as regards the Reichstag meeting on Sunday. The official statement yesterday that Herr Hitler would deal with Foreign policy especially Memel is now officially contradicted and a prominent official into the close touch with Herr Hitler states, Fuhrer would deal purely with Home policy without reference to the Jewish question but his declaration was merely to form an illustrating of solidarity between the state and his party.

LUCKNOW.—It is understood that Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai has so far received 12 votes for the presidentship of the U. P. Provincial Political Conference which will be held at Unao in the first week of November. His opponent Mr. Sampurnanand of Benares has received only two.—United Press.

France To Live Up To League Obligations

(Special Cable.)

GENEVA, Sept. 13.

As a definite pledge France intends living up to her full League obligations and in its complete alignment with British policy.

M. Laval's speech is welcomed here especially in the British quarters.

No Walk Over For Mussolini

Abyssinia Mobilises Huge Army And Prepares To Meet Italian Attack

(From Our Special Correspondent).

DIR DAWA: Aug. 31.

Italian troops numbering many thousands are reported to be advancing in the Dunkali Country. from the Port of Assab in the Red Sea. They have many thousand Tigre and Somali and Arab troops in the advance guard and more than two thousand Italian White soldiers with tanks aeroplanes and other munitions of war. This Italian army was concentrated there to invade the Wallou Province of Abyssinia, but it seems to have changed its plans and this army has far advanced in the Dankali country. The inhabitants are fast flying, and taking all their flocks to Aussa and near to the French Railway.

Some years ago Italy had given this port of Assab as an outlet to sea for the Abyssinians and they had sent some officers there and started the survey of a railroad, but this project failed and the Italians themselves started construction by importing Egyptian coolies and some hundred miles of road were constructed. When the Abyssinian Emperor heard of Italy landing troops at Assab, he sent his heir-apparent with 20,000 well-equipped soldiers and the flower of his modernly-trained army to stop this advance. The heir-apparent had also the well-known feudal Chiefs of Wallou and he had also some well-known and renowned Abyssinian Chiefs like Dedjaz Gobana with him. Now hearing of this advance from another side the Chief of Aussa with the help of the Dankali tribes is enlisting an army. Twenty thousand soldiers are also ordered to come here from Addis Ababa and the first contingent will reach here almost immediately.

EMPEROR'S APPEAL TELLS.

The appeal of the Emperor to arms has succeeded in a very extraordinary manner. Millions are ready and have arrived in Addis Ababa to die for their Emperor and their country. So the Emperor has wisely decided to send Ras Imirrou, the most able and loved Governor of Gojjam to return here with 70,000 soldiers to be the Chief of Command for the Ogadain operations. This Chief is the most loved by all the tribes of this Province and his arrival will have a magical effect on all the Somali tribes and the cultivators as well.

MOBILIZATION FORGES AHEAD

The Belgian officer who was given the task of training Abyssinians forces on modern lines has been able to send nearly 10,000 well trained foot cavalry and camel Corps as well. They are all well trained, supplied with anti-aircraft guns and artillery, poison-gas, mask and machine trenches They are making trenches and have camped in a dense forest where attacks from air will be useless. They have got tanks a big part of the army is armed with modern rifles, small machine guns, hand grenades and bombs. A big army of Feudal Chiefs is with them and with the arrival of Ras Imirron they will number nearly 200,000 men.

There are 200 trucks ready to carry all sorts of war materials and rations etc. to the front. Many thousands of Ogadain, Majirtain, Haher, Yunis, Giri and other Somalis are ready to fight shoulder to shoulder with them.

CONFIDENCE IN ARMY

The Abyssinians seem very confident and openly declare that they are well guarded from all air attacks and can continue the war for 6 years although they admit that the Italians will succeed in destroying their big towns.

They have more than one million well equipped feudal armies on the Tigre front with many well renowned chiefs like Ras Kassa, Ras Siyyum, Ras Mulgaitha and also concentrated big forces on the front near Look in the Italian Somaliland.

FRENCH SPY ARRESTED

There is another interesting piece of news. A Frenchman called Count De Rockfenille was given a concession of Mica near Jijjiga. This Frenchman, I hear, had been working as an officer of the intelligince department for the French Consul of Dire-Dawa. Now he has been arrested by the Abyssinian Governor of Harrar because a letter of his in which he gave the position of Renzine and amunition depots of the Abyssinian army to the Italians. He is a prisoner and the Governor has refused to release him on request of the French Consul and will send him a prisoner to Addis-Ababa.

The Abyssinian Government is buying thousands of she-camels for using them as camel corps. They are buying these camels with their young ones and separate them and the soldier will ride the camel and use its milk for food as well. These camel troops will be very useful for war purposes and this will give some idea to the world whether the Abyssinians are savages as the Italy declares or able to beat any one in diplomary and preparation of war.

SOLID FRONT FOR MUSSOLINI.

They have worked wonders in a very short time. No one ever dreampt that Abyssinians were so intelligent and able to prepare and equip such a big army. Italy thought that this will be walk over for her but I am sure that the sword rattling Signor Mussolini will think twice before taking this fatal step. The honour of black races is at stake and thus small brave nation is ready and prepared to brave all dangers. They have put their faith in God and their brave soldiers who never flinch in face of death and danger.

I will here describe a small accident of the Walwal battle. An Italian was seen lying down on the ground with a machine gun ready cocked. The Abyssinian soldiers went to the attack. The first man was at once shot dead and four others followed him unflinchingly and dropped with consecutive shots but the 6th reached this Italian and with his sword cut his head away. Abyssinia has millions of such soldiers to die for her if necessity arrives.

The British are trying their best to save this small but brave country from ruin but upto now they have not succeeded.

YEMEN TO HELP ABYSSINIA

Ethiopian Minister Will See No Supplies Are Sent To Italy

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

DIU-DAWA, Sept. 4.

The Imam of Yemen has asked Abyssinia to send a Special Minister to Yemen to see that no food or other supplies of any nature are being given by Yemen to Italy. The Emperor has sent Bilate Ayala Babre with 5 wagons full of presents.

The Emperor has given contract to a European who has ordered Arab contractors to collect stones near every bridge on the Railway so that if it is destroyed by an attack it can be rebuilt at once. Girders and other necessities will also be kept ready at every bridge

Fitaurari Bayana, a former Minister of War has given a gift of 2,000 bags of grain for the use of soldiers and all the other Chiefs have followed his example. Abyssinia has grain enough for 10 years use of its armies.

The soldiers at Dasse and other fronts have also been cultivating grain and have more than enough for their present use. The wants of the Abyssinian soldiers are very simple.

TURKISH GENERAL IN ARMY.

Italians were amassing many troops on the Tigre front for a big advance from there, but finding the country very hilly, they have changed their plans and the main base of attack now will be from the Ogadain front. So the Abyssinians are also fast sending out troops there and a Turkish General, Wahbi Pasha, is in charge on this front and is organising all the plans of defence.

Somalis are buying a lot of cattle from Hawash and the surrounding tribes and sending these to Dakhal, a French frontier post, in the Dankali country. These cattle are sent from there to the Italians. Liji Saifu, an Abyssinian Chief, has seized some of these cattle and troops will be sent to stop this.

INDIANS LEAVING.

Indians are fast leaving Abyssinia. They were told to send their wives and children and go to the British Consulate with rations and bedding only in case of danger from air attack. So they are leaving. Every train takes away some hundreds of them.

Fergusson College Win David Cup

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 12.

The Fergusson College won the David Challenge Cup in the Intercollegiate Cricket shield matches to-day when it defeated the Sir Parshurambhau College by 9 wickets. Sir Parshurambhau team met with unexpected disaster in both of their innings. They knocked 101 and 69 respectively in their first and second innings.

The Fergussonians had piled 163 in their first venture and could easily pull victory to their side in the second.

Wanted Permanent Relief Association

APPEAL TO CONGRESS

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Kindly accept a humble donation of one dollar for Quetta Quake Relief from Mrs. Mudgal and myself and oblige.

May I make a suggestion, while the opportunity presents itself, to the nation in general and to the Congress in particular about a permanent relief organization?

In our vast country there are often disasters of one kind or another in one part or the other. If not a devastating quake there may be an equally devastating flood, an epidemic, a famine. Our beloved but helpless masses need quick and expert relief whenever they are in the grip of any of them.

Although we may be bickering amony ourselves, because we are silly, when we are alive and more or less comfortable we are all equally helpless when death and disaster pay us a visit suddenly and without warning.

To death and disaster there is no Hindu and no Muslim; there is no Brahmin and no Harijan; there is no prince and no peasant; there is no 'first class B.A.' and no 'failed B.A.'; there is no Communist and no Conservative; there is no proletariat and no bourgeois; there is no 'coloured' and no 'colourless'.

Death is the Greatest Democrat. If we are foolish enough to quarrel while in the Temple of Life we must not quarrel at the Gate of Death. When disaster of any kind opens its sullen jaws we all must hang together, all of us who have even a single drop of the noble Indian blood, and help and succour each other to the best of our ability.

In order to do this work efficiently and at a moment's notice we must build under the auspices of our National Congress a permanent "National Relief Association". It should be administered by an able national figure of the type of Babu Rajendra Prasad, whose tenure of office should be for life and be well paid to ensure him freedom from domestic worries. There should be a permanent, well-paid staff under him, thoroughly trained in all forms of relief. If necessary some should be sent abroad by the "NRA" to study the latest relief technique. These experts should be of a type that can quickly train additional local volunteers to do work as need arises.

Of course, in all relief work money plays a dominant part. For this very reason money should be mobilized systematically and regularly.

My suggestion is that the National Relief Association, if organized, should strive to secure a membership of at least five million persons throughout the nation including Baluchistan, Burma and Ceylon, each of whom should voluntarily contribute for life a minimum of one rupee each year.

A button with our national flower, lotus, may be presented to each member to wear as a recognition of his membership.

The fund so raised should be administered by a committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the Congress, which should be the fiscal counsel of the NRA.

Thus organized beforehand with funds as well as trained workers we need not rush pell-mell to dig a well after the house is on fire, which now seems to be the case.

Let us organize with foresight and intelligence and build our future more securely.

In the event of such an organization is formed Mrs. Mudgal and myself should be proud to become No. 1 and No. 2 members of the same and send in our contributions promptly each year.

Yours for the good of our people,
HUCHESHWAR G. MUDGAL.

New York,
Aug. 16, 1935.

TARAPOREVALA'S BOOK NOTES:

THE BODY BEAUTIFUL

Physical Culture for Women

By Alice Bloch with 135 photographs of the nude female form taken from life. Rs. 6-6.

The author of this famous work is the directress of Orthopaedic Gymnastic Institute at Stuttatgart and one of the leaders of physical education for women in Germany. It shows a woman how to develop her body by means of gymnastic and outdoor exercises and dancing. It is beautifully illustrated by photographs of Miss Bloch's pupils. The remarkable results obtained by this system are shown in the beauty of form and figure of the pupils who posed nude for these pictures. Here is a book for every woman, who wishes to make herself physically attractive and desirable.

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Parsi Girls & The Cinema

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. B. F. Bharucha writing with sweet reasonableness invites sympathy from the public for the Parsi reactionary point of view. It is well that cultured men should discuss this question with restraint and dignity and if I find the arguments not so reasonable as the manner of presenting them the fault is not of Mr. Bharucha. I readily agree to the axiom that the Parsis as a community should not perish, that their entity, integrity, religion should be preserved. I write as an admirer of their gaiety, cubability, impulsive generosity. I have always thought that if an agnostic wanted worship he could do nothing more sensible than join the Parsis for after all the sun and fire created and preserve all life on the planet. I admire the manner in which they have reformed their marriage and succession laws without bothering about the priestly class; their religion was nurtured in a civilized society, and was not born in a desert; therefore it has no doctrine of the original sin of all non-believers. Their charities are world-famous; I remember with pride that for many years I was under the impression that there were no Government schools in Gujerat, only schools belonging to Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; I am told one may travel on foot from Gujerat upto Ratnagiri and drink water from wells and be sheltered in hostels built by the same Parsi. The community has produced every generation at least one man of outstanding courage and manliness, Dadabhai, Pherozshah, Nariman and others younger still, who being friends I may not name. A community and a religion so endowed with civic virtue, Morley always insisted this is the highest virtue possible to man in modern times, need not worry about their future.

We are told that inter-communal marriages will extinguish this community of over a lac of persons; the last census showed an increase of population by over 10 per cent; of the thousands of marriages in the community I doubt if over a half dozen were inter-communal i.e. marriages of Parsi girls to outsiders. Even if these marriages increased to a few dozens, will any mathematician suggest that there is even a remote possibility of this race dying out? As for religion, I am not aware that there have been any converts to another religion.

We are told that the stage and screen offer disreputable careers: I should like to see the actual remarks made by the stage critic of the London "Times." If they are as Mr. Bharucha reports, I shall find some consolation now that I can no longer read the "Times" Wednesday column hallowed by the memory of A. B. Walkley. I know that Sybil Thorndike is as devoted a housewife as an actress of genius, that she has chosen to put her daughters on the stage; anyone who has spent a few months in England knows that the stage claims girls from among the highest families in England; as for amateur theatricals, every suburb, district and club boasts of a company of performers. The only result of looking down upon the stage as a career will be, as has happened in Hindu and Muslim Society, to confine art and the drama and dance and song largely to fallen women and thereby debase the culture of society. The only way in which art and culture can revive in the daily life of our people is by the valiant conquest by our educated women of these neglected fields.

We are told that love-making on the screen is a shocking thing; this is a matter in which experts may have more to say but I have nowhere read that actors are at all moved by this make-believe, that it is anything more than part of a job meaning no more than a conventional handshake. I read the other day that two of the passionate screen lovers are not even on talking terms. To state that

(Continued on page 10, col. 2.)

GOVT.'S CRUSHING DEFEAT

Madras Press Congratulates Assembly

MADRAS, September 13.

The Madras Press, with the exception of the "Madras Mail" and "Justice", unanimously acclaim the defeat of Government in the Assembly as crushing as conceivable under the present Constitution.

The "Indian Express" says: "The Men whom Lord Willingdon's Government had put into jail on the score of unconstitutional action, have now thrown him a constitutional challenge. Resort to the certification of the Bill by the Viceroy will lead to the universal conviction that all constitutional effort is a futile makebelieve before a naked Autocracy clothed in Legal forms. Let us hope that this will not be the parting gift, which Lord Willingdon wants to give to India."

ELECTORATE DETESTS IT

The "Hindu" says:—"Government's failure is undoubtedly due to the realisation on the part of the Assembly that the Bill, if passed into a Law, would result in killing the national spirit. The emphatic verdict can only be regarded as the 'prima facie' proof that the electorate detests this measure."

"Dhinamani" puts a straight question to Lord Zetland, who claims to foster up good-will between Britain and India as his main task, to rise to the occasion and see that Simla does not flout the most emphatically declared public opinion.

"Tamil Nadu" says:—"If the Viceroy stoops to certify the Bill, he would be doing a great disservice to India."

DISCREET SILENCE

While the "Madras Mail" keeps discreet silence, the "Justice" refuses to congratulate the Members of the Assembly, for having rejected the Bill summarily, and says:—"No use to go to ecstacies, for the last word has not been said by the vote of the Assembly. It is after all, a pyrhic victory, which has been won owing to several accidental circumstances, not the least of which is the order of internment to some Muslim leaders in Lahore.—U.P.

JALGAON STRIKERS HOLD ON

Bhagirath Mill Workers Protest Against Cut In Food Allowance

(From A Correspondent.)

JALGAON, Sept. 12.

The workers of the old Bhagirath Mill—now the Gendalal Mills have struck work from the 4th September in protest against the imposition of 7-1/2 per cent cut in their "dear food" allowance. The "dear food" allowance, was already reduced from 75 per cent to 37-1/2 per cent during the last year. The present further cut is strongly resented by the workers who content that the starvation level is now reached.

All efforts to recruit workers on the reduced wages have proved futile till to-day.

Efforts are being made to secure the intervention of the District Congress Committee and some prominent citizens.

SPLIT IN BHIL SEVA MANDAL

Alleged Differences And Resignation Of Workers

(From A Correspondent.)

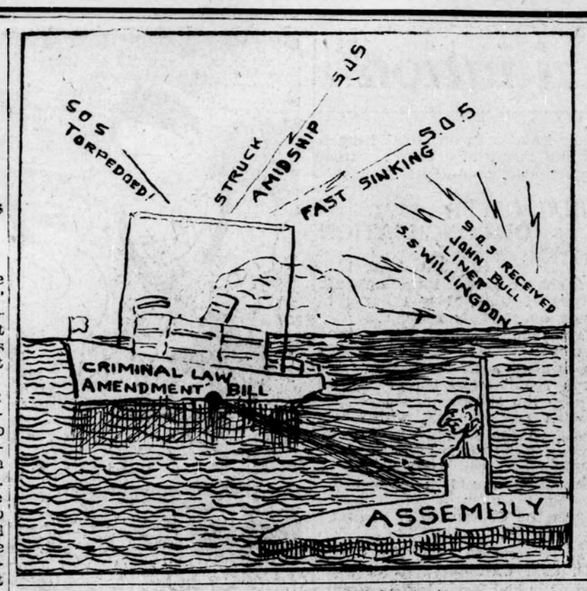
DOHAD, Sept. 13.

It is understood that there has been a serious split in the Bhil Seva Mandal and the sister organization of the Servants of India Society, the president of the former being Mr. A. V. Thakker. Three life members with 12 years' service in the Bhil Mandal have resigned due to differences of views. The resigned members are Messrs. Chunilal Parikh, Dahyabhai Naik and Ishverlal Vaidya. Damodar Acharya, Treasurer, with 7 years' service has given three months' notice.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM SIYASAT

LAHORE, Sept 13.

A security of Rs. 1,000 has been demanded under the Press Emergency Powers Act from 'Daily Siyasat' in connection with the article relating to the Shahidganj Conference appearing in its issue of September 4. —A. P.



Quetta Ban On Congressmen

MR. SINHA'S SHORT NOTICE QUESTION IN ASSSEMBLY

SIMLA, September 13.

Apropos of Babu Rajendra Prasad's statement expressing surprise at the Home Member's observation that the Government had not got Rajen Babu's permission to publish the correspondence that passed between him and the Government regarding the entry of Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad and other Congress workers into Quetta, Mr. Satyanarain Sinha has tabled a short-notice question asking if the Government will now release the correspondence.—United Press.

DEBATE ON WAGES PAYMENT BILL

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Sir Henry Craik moved a bill amending the Code of Civil Procedure of 1908, abolishing the arrest and imprisonment for debt of industrial workers in receipt of wages of less than Rs. 100 monthly and judgment debtors from detention and civil prison and confine such detentions to debtors who proved to be recalcitrant.

Prof. Ranga described hardships of peasants and said it was high time that the Government should try to do something for them and at least they should be placed in the same footing in the matter of debt as salaried people.

The bill will be referred to a Select Committee.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After lunch the discussion on the bill was briefer than anticipated. There was all-round support for the measure, Mr. Joshi observing 'one step is enough for me.'

Mr. Chapman Mortimer's anxiety was only as regards the commercial debtors whose case stood on a different footing.

Sir M. Zafrullakhan's motion for acceptance of the Tariff Board's recommendation reducing the import duty on carbon blocks from 25 per cent to 15 per cent 'ad valorem,' was carried. The Commerce Member pointed out that half the quantity of carbon brushes were imported and hoped that as a result of the reduction the local manufacturers would be able to caputre the entire market.

WAGES PAYMENT BILL.

Mr. Mitchell moved consideration of the Wages Payment Bill as reported by the Select Committee and said that as a result of the amendment by the Committee considerable advances had been made in respect of the extension of the scope of the bill for securing prompt payment of wages and the payment of full wages and giving effect to the Act. He explained these changes and added that the bill was most important as it affected millions of people in India. His mind was not free from certain misgivings. The bill would replace the traditional relationship between employer and the employee which in the hands of a humane master was a boon but in others resulted in exploitation of labour. The bill would certainly cause inconvenience to both employers and employees for some time. He appealed to the House not to enlarge further the provisions of the bill for that would defeat its object. Mr. James wished the bill to be re-circulated and explained his inability, to give timely notice was due to the fact that his constituents were spread all over India and Burma and their replies received within the last 24 hours showed that overwhelming opinion favoured its re-circulation.

Prof. Ranga objected to waiving the period of notice.

Mr. Mitchell did not object but said that he would oppose the motion.

The President said that no ruling existed as to whether for such a motion full notice was required but while not giving a ruling, he allowed Mr. James to move the motion in view of the special circumstances and that the mover of the bill did not object.

RE-CIRCULATION MOTION

Mr. James wanted recirculation, but he disclaimed any intention to delay the passage of the Bill longer than might be required. The Bill as emerged from the Select Committee had made extensive alterations, and affected certain classes of labourers who were originally not intended to be brought in. The wage limit had been raised from 100 to 200. The Bill as amended prohibited certain practices which were inherently not wrong. Lastly, certain provisions required alterations, with a view to make the intentions of the Government and the Assembly absolutely clear.

Mr. Joshi supported by Mr. Giri opposed recirculation, which in effect, would delay the measure.

Mr. Mitchell opposed recirculation, but proposed to meet members interested in the Bill and those who had tabled a number of amendments to it tomorrow, when the question whether the Bill should be proceeded with on Monday or at the next session at Delhi would be decided.

Mr. James withdrew his recirculation motion, and pending discussion tomorrow, the House agreed to take up consideration of the Bill on Monday.

VICEROY TO ADDRESS

The House adjourned till Monday afternoon, as His Excellency Lord Willingdon will address the House in the morning.—A. P.

Hindus' Deputation To Khetri Estate Supdt.

(From A Correspondent)

KOTPUTLI, Sept 13.

Great sensation prevailed at Kotputli on account of Jaljhulni Ekadashi Hindu procession being obstructed by Muslims. Mr. Carroll Supdt Khetri Estate, arrived and tactfully handled the situation allowing the Hindu procession to pass off peacefully with music before Mosque.

A deputation headed by the President of the Hindu Sabha waited on Mr. Carrol and represented the grievance of Hindus.

New White Dominion In East Africa?

Move To Raise Boundaries Around European Highlands

Tantamount To Statutory Discrimination Of British Indian Subjects, Says Mr. P. D. Master

It is understood that the necessary instruments for passing an Order-in-Council that there should be boundaries around the "European or White Highlands" in Kenya are being prepared in London and before long it would be brought into effect. If this Order comes into force, it would mean statutory discrimination of His Majesty's British Indian Subjects which is not prevalent in any other part of the Empire.

So said Mr. P. D. Master, resident in East Africa for the last 15 years and who has recently come to India, in the course of an interview with a "Chronicle" representative. He was the Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce for four years between 1930 and 1931. He is returning to Kenya next week.

MARKETING BILL

Speaking about the Marketing Bill which was recently passed by the Kenya Legislative Council, Mr. Master said that it was the opinion of Indians in East Africa that the measures that were being introduced by the Government with the supposed purpose of serving the natives, were really meant to oust Indians from East Africa. Indians were justified in saying so because in the past, measures that were non-racial in character had been so administered to harm the interests of Indians.

QUEEN'S ASSURANCE FLOUTED.

Referring to the letter of the Secretary of State for Colonies to the India Office in which Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, categorically denies that the Marketing Bill was intended to oust Indians from East Africa and desiring that no further action should be taken by the India Office in the matter, Mr. Master said that Indians in East Africa could not possibly attach any importance to such assurances because of their past experience. That Indians would be treated fairly and would be given equal rights as the English had been given in the past and had not been kept up by those in authority, in the preamble to the Charter that was given to the British East African Company during the reign of Queen Victoria, it was advanced that equal rights would be meted out to Her Majesty's British Indian Subjects. But it had been the experience of Indians that since then there had been discrimination in various matters. How could the Indians be asked to believe in the statement of the Secretary of State for Colonies, when the assurance of the Queen herself had been flouted.

DID THEIR DUTY

"Indians in Kenya" continued Mr. Master: "are grateful indeed for the work that is being done on their behalf by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and the Government of India and for the interest they have been taking in the affairs of Indians in Kenya. Had it not been for the Government of India the few amendments to the Marketing Bill would never have been possible.

IRATE EUROPEANS

"The European members of the Kenya Legislative Council have resented the intervention of the Government of India in Kenya legislation. The Government of India would not have interfered at all if the Kenya Government had heard what the Indians wanted and had been fair to them. It was only when Indians found that they were helpless, that they had to approach the Government of India, which could not disown the Indian nationals."

RESERVATION OF HIGH LANDS

Speaking about the question of reservation of Highlands in Kenya for Europeans only, Mr. Master said: "In 1903, the Indian Association of Nairobi was assured in writing by the Governor of Kenya that there would be no segregation of Indians in any matter especially in the matter of purchase of lands. Lord Elgin, who became the Secretary of State for Colonies, suggested at a later date that temperate areas in Kenya should be reserved for Europeans so that they might eke out a living and it may be convenient for the administration of the area. In 1923, when the whole Indian question in Kenya came up for decision, it was laid down in the White Paper that was issued in July of that year, that segregation in towns would be abandoned but that highlands would be reserved for European exploitation. Indians both in Kenya and India strongly protested against this move. Some of the members of Parliament also resented the above suggestion because they could not tolerate the idea of British Indian subjects not being allowed to own lands on the highlands while non-British Europeans were allowed to own lands."

NASTY RECOMMENDATIONS.

"In 1933 a Commission was appointed to investigate and report on the land question in Kenya. The Commission recommended that leases should be given to European in native areas but such leases should not be issued to Indians. They further recommended that farms at present owned by Indians near Kisumu, when they came to the market for sale, should be merged in European highlands for ever. One very nasty recommendation of the Commission was that boundaries should be erected around the "European or White Highlands. This is to be secured for the Europeans by an order in the Council. It appears that the necessary instrument for this order is being prepared in London and it will be put into force at no distant date If this happens, it would mean statutory discrimination of His Majesty's British Indian subjects, the like of which does not exist in any part of British Empire

Continuing Mr. Master stated that 80 per cent of the lands owned by Europeans in Kenya were not cultivated. It was admitted by some of the members of the community, while giving evidence before the Joint Select Committee that natives could cultivate the land, which has been left uncultivated by them. "Keep Indians out, if necessary, but then, why not allow the natives to cultivate".

A WHITE DOMINION IN AFRICA?

Speaking on the question of Closer Union between the East African territories Mr. Master said that on grounds of economy European settlers were advocating closer Union of East African territories. The idea was rejected by the Joint Select Committee only three years back but they had again reiterated their demand declaring that the position of the whitemen in East Africa should be absolutely safeguarded, in order to enable them to create a new White Dominion in East Africa. The Indian community in East Africa had already given expression to their fears that if such a Union was to be formed "Kenya-contagion" would spread into other parts of East Africa and the position of the Indians would be worst.

WE have pleasure to announce that we have appointed

RAO BAHADUR D. G. PADHYE, M. A.,

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IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

(Continued from page 6.)

European member read out his speech and the answer was "Because English is his motner tongue." On that logic Indian critics and supporters were, perhaps, well advised to keep away from manuscript eloquence, even if occasionally there was a casualty in idiom, or a mutilation in grammar.

Asaf Ali And Vallabh Pant

Out of so many speeches, it would be invidious to select one or two as particularly distinguished for their terseness, lucidity, instructiveness. Nevertheless, since one has mentioned speakers like Griffiths or Mortimer, it is but fair to name Asaf Ali and Govind Vullubh Pant. The former has in him the making of a professional artist in oratory, educated in the most renowned schools of Sophists of Athens. He made one or two rather clever hits, in his opening remarks; but he delivered these hits with such force in voice and gesture, that one forgot the matter of the speech, and thought only of its manner. It is theatrical to those who would be carping, rhetorical to those who would be admiring. Pandit Govind Vullubh is not quite an orator of the Asaf Ali brand; but he reaches a level of eloquence, marshalls a serried phalanx of facts and arguments, and speaks in a tone of lofty dignity, which none of his colleagues or confreres in the Assembly can equal. The rebuke he tendered to the Government benches for the vulgar reception accorded to some remarks of his colleague Mr. Asaf Ali by the benches opposite was a gem of its kind that could hardly have been administered by any but the President of the House with equal dignity. He was not lacking either in clever dialectics, though he never dwelt long upon mere verbal twists of argument. His charge of hypocrisy against Government because they professed solicitude for the future responsible Government, and yet would not trust their emoluments to the future Ministers' sense of honour or good faith; or his accusation of incompetence against the officials who could not get at the real culprits simply because of the device of "Dummy Editors" were flashes of debating brilliance, which could rank with the best of their kind in any such assembly. The subject indeed demanded something more than dialectical skill; and Pandit Pant spoke in a tone of moral exaltation, which did justice to the theme he had sponsored. His long and many quotations from Macdonald or Sheridan or other such departed worthies might, perhaps, have been omitted without any material damage to the reasoning or eloquence of the learned speaker.

Sir M. Zafarullah

Sir M. Zafarullah, who followed, raised the Government side in the debate to the level the importance of the subject demanded. He is a clever lawyer, who knows the value of reading up his brief carefully in advance. He has a musical voice, a confident pose, a conversational and yet definite, tone, which all bespeak good advocacy, though not necessarily equally strong conviction. One had expected some communalist fire-works from such a speaker; but one must confess, to the credit of the speaker, that he exhibited throughout his speech a restraint, a moderation, a sense of humour, which went a long way to disarm criticism; or at least took off its edge. If only he would not pronounce "measure" as "mayor" or "provision" as "proviyon," his parliamentary style would be unimpeachable. He deftly avoided speaking on communalism; but confined himself mainly to the Press and Picketing sections of the Bill. Altogether a highly creditable performance, which might well be emulated, in tone and tenour, by some of the Opposition.

There was, on Wednesday afternoon, a severe rebuke from the chair to frequent and vexatious interruptions of speakers. This kind of tactics does not add weight or importance to parliamentary Opposition. If members of front-bench rank interject unmeaning observations when an opponent is speaking, they not only lower themselves in public esteem, but also their party. It must be added that this particular malady is not confined only to the Opposition; but it was Prof. Ranga, who, rising to a point of personal explanation, and contending that such interruption was a legitimate form of Parliamentary Opposition, called for the President's ruling that it was not a legimate form of Parliamentary Opposition, and that it prevented the President himself and other members from following the speaker by such interruptions. Even as a matter of courtesy, the rebuke and ruling were more than justified.

India Invites Japanese Poet

SIMLA, September 13

Professor Yone Noguchi, the well-known Japanese Poet and a Professor of English Language at a Tokio University, has been invited by the University of Calcutta to deliver a series of lectures there. Afterwards other Universities of India, for example, Madras, Annamalai, Osmania (Hyderabad) Allahabad have also extended invitation to Prof. Nguchi.

As regards the programme of his journey to India so far available, he is expected to arrive at Calcutta by the end of October next. After staying there a few weeks he will proceed to Allahabad, Agra, Bombay, Hyderabad, and Madras. The poet has also received invitation from Colombo. —United Press.

Large number of people from different parts of Abyssinia are flocking into Adis Abbaba to ascertain the truth about the impending danger to their country.

IMPOTENCY OF THE LEAGUE

Mr. Barnes Criticises British Government's Dilly-Dallying

Mr. G. N. Barnes writes as follows to "The Times":—

Is there to be more dilly-dallying in regard to the Italo-Abyssinian dispute? In all concience there has been already too much. Italy has been for months gathering its arms and mobilizing its men, it has been transporting both to the appointed places, so that all that is now necessary to overwhelm Abyssinia is the pressing of a button at Rome.

One wonders at what point the League members might have interpreted the "preparations" in question as a "resort to war," as in the terms of Article XVI. of the Covenant. In any case surely there will be general agreement that such point has now been passed having regard to all the circumstances. Italy to all intents and purposes has been at war. But instead of making any restraining declaration the Powers have even allowed her the use of special facilities, over which we of this country in large part have control. In that sense, and to that extent, we are accessories.

I am quite sure that the principles of the Covenant will never be made effective until there are prearranged sanctions to enforce them. Of course every one deplores the defection of America. Let us take it as a fact for our day and generation. But let us have a League which, however small in the number of its members, may be relied upon, within the limit of such numbers, to act according to its word.

The fate of the existing League —and a good deal else besides— depends on that in the present juncture. In certain circumstances Italy might leave if our country, through Mr. Eden, insisted on the arbitrament of reason instead of war in the present case. Let us boldly face that contingency.

Lord Snowden's Question To League

Lord Snowden in a letter addressed to "The Times" says:—

No formal declaration of war could be more definite than the action which Mussolini has already taken. The Council of the League of Nations has impotently watched these preparations for an unprovoked attack on another member of the League, and made no protest against the clear violation of the League Covenant and the Paris Pact.

The facts have to be faced sooner or later—and the sooner the better. One outstanding fact is the declared purpose of Mussolini to defy the League. Is the League going to take up that challenge? If it does not there is an end to the League of Nations, and the world sinks back to the rule of the beast.

One further point may be briefly made. Not only are the other Powers doing nothing to restrain Italy's action, but they are helping her by facilitating her war preparations and preventing Abyssinia from acquiring adequate means of defence. She is to be left practically defenceless to be butchered to make a Roman holiday.

The international complications which will arise are too terrible to contemplate. The coloured peoples are feeling a sense of solidarity, and serious trouble in the European colonial possessions will certainly develop. If Mussolini is successful in his Abyssinian adventure his next enterprise will be to make Austria an Italian province. There are all the elements of another world war in the present situation.

MAINTENANCE CASE

Respondent's Counsel's Objection Over-ruled

BOMBAY, Friday.

The cross-examination of Mr. Gulam Hussein, the father of the respondent, was continued again to-day when Mr. Oscar H. Brown resumed hearing, at the Mazagaon Police Court, of the case in which Miss Marjorie Officer claimed maintenance for herself and her child from Taherbhoy, a Bohra youth

Witness stated that he did not take any further proceedings, after making the complaint against Mrs. and Miss Officer at the police station for creating disturbance on the respondent's engagement day.

Following the denial of the allegations by the respondent before Mr. Abidalli, witness said, Mr. Abidalli went and told Mr. Officer about the denial. Mr. Officer had then replied to Mr. Abidalli that respondent might have denied before Mr. Abidalli but he would not deny it in the presence of Mr. Officer.

Subsequently an interview took place between Mr. Abidalli, Mr. Taherbhoy, the respondent and Mr. and Mrs. Officer.

Mr. Darabshaw Vakil: Did you authorise Mr. Abidalli to suggest to Mr. Officer that the respondent and the petitioner should take a house at Dadar and live there together?

Witness: I hear of this suggestion only now. I have not authorised Mr. Abidalli to make such a suggestion.

Made No Suggestion

Mr. Darabshaw then questioned the witness regarding the interview between him and Mr. Payne at Poona.

Witness said that Mr. Payne accompanied by the two Miss Officer's had, prior to the interview, driven to his residence, in a car, at Poona. Mr. Payne had there asked witness that the two ladies wanted to speak to him. Witness had replied that he would not speak to the ladies, nor to Mr. Payne if he came in his capacity as a solicitor. Witness was willing to speak to him if he came as a friend without any prejudice.

Subsequently there had been an interview between witness and Mr. Payne.

Mr. Darabshaw: What transpired between you and Mr. Payne?

Mr. Chagla, on behalf of the respondent, objected to this question on the ground that unless the counsel for the petitioner satisfied the court that the witness, Mr. Gulam Hussein, was an agent of the respondent what transpired between them was irrelevant.

Mr. Darabshaw: I have established before Your Worship that Mr. Gulam Hussein was acting as an agent to the respondent. Mr. Gulam Hussein was the investigating officer all along.

The court over-ruled the objection.

At the Poona interview, witness said, Mr. Payne had told him that the lady (petitioner) was holding witness's son as responsible for her condition. Witness had replied that he had already investigated into the matter and had found his son to be innocent. Mr. Payne had then requested him to come to some settlement regarding the matter but witness refused to do so. As Mr. Payne wished to talk to him further, and as witness was not feeling well at the time, witness had asked Mr. Payne to see him in Bombay.

Mr. Darabhshaw: Was any money demanded at the Poona interview? Witness: No.

DEMAND AT BOMBAY INTERVIEW.

Coming to the question of the Bombay interview, Mr. Gulam Hussein said that three people, witness, Mr. Officer and Mr. Payne, took part in it. Witness was asked, at that interview, to pay Rs. 10,000, but he had refused to pay saying "My son is not responsible, therefore, why should I pay?"

Q.: You did not ask your son to be present at this interview because you were convinced of his innocence?—A. Yes.

Rs. 2,000 was fixed as the amount to be paid, continued the witness, on the understanding that the parties should not trouble each other after that. Neither witness nor Mr. Payne took any undertakings in writing, as witness and Mr. Payne trusted each other.

Rs. 1,000 was subsequently paid, in two instalments, by Mr. Abidalli on witness's behalf. The remaining Rs. 1,000 were offered in the month of September 1934.

MR. PAYNE'S LETTERS.

Mr. Gulam Hussein was next questioned about the letters which Mr. Payne wrote to him in the month of July 1934 and after in connection with the payment of the rest of the amount. The tone of these letters were such, witness added, that he came to understand that apart from the payment of the rest of the amount, something else also was being evolved.

Mr. Darabhshaw, at this stage, pointed out to the witness that in one of these letters Mr. Payne had made some allegations against his son and asked witness why he had not replied to it.

Witness answered that he was concerned with the arrangement he had made with Mr. Payne, and that he did not bother about what Mr. Payne wrote about his son.

Further hearing was adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Darabhshaw Vakil assisted by Mr. Mehta of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. M. C. Chagla, with Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz and Mr. B. A. Dalal defended the respondent.

RECRUITING OFFICERS FOR REFORMS

Bengal Government Gets Busy

CALCUTTA, Sept 13

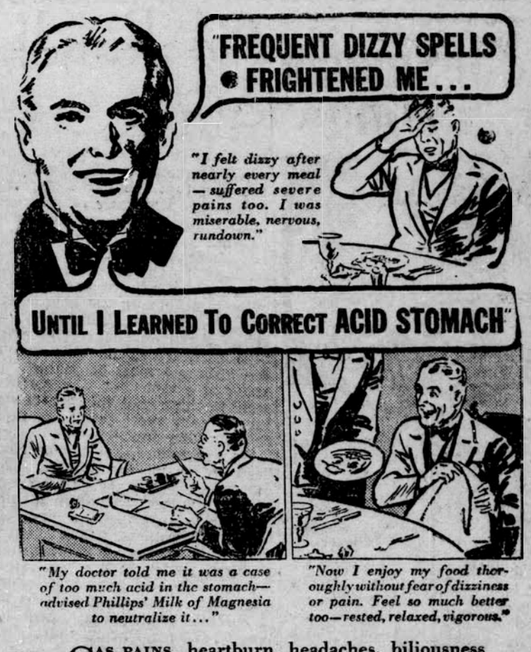
With the immediate prospect of the introduction of the new Reforms the question of recruitment in Government services on the population basis seems to have already been taken up by the authorities.

It is reliably understood that orders have been issued by the Posts and Telegraphs Department to recruit Mahommedans according to their percentage in Revenue Divisions and as such in East and North Bengal districts more than 80 per cent of the new recruits will be from among Mahommedans.

It is further learnt that the E. B. Railway will likewise recruit more than 60 per cent. Mahommedans and the E. I. Railway, travelling, as it does, through West Bengal and Upper India, will recruit more Hindus.

Detailed instructions are being issued to more departments than one. —United Press.

POONA.—An explosion is reported from Sarnicatta, Sangli this evening. Two persons were injured. It is reported that the accident took place when "Apatbars" for Ganapathi procession were being prepared.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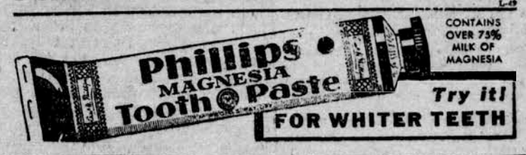

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from page 8.)

such things are immoral is to extend the bounds of religion into social etiquette; and I always understood that the Parsis were not handicapped by their religion with minute rules for every minute of life like the Jews. And does it not strike anyone that all this is an insult to the Parsi girls? Considering the extravagant notions of comfort among the boys which postpone marriage indefinitely an observer can only marvel at the high standard of morality among the girls and must be roused to anger at a type of people who seem to think that this innate virtue is really the result of their contemptible supervision.

We are told that homes have been broken up, fortunes lost by careers on the stage. In an age of cheap vulgar journalism it does not pay to advertise the unsensational happiness. But apart from that, is this an argument in a city in which in the last few months fortunes have been lost and suicides attempted as a result of several undisciplined institutions? I have not heard that the stock and cotton and bullion exchanges and the race course are likely to be closed. I think there is a sinister background to all this agitation. There is no doubt a feeling that Hindus and Muslims belong to an inferior type of humanity; neither community is likely to apologise for its civilization. It is a price of political defeat that this country and its people are being disclaimed by those who lived in it for a period longer than the age of any European nation.

I should be grieved if the educated younger men among the Parsis took the side of reaction; I know that the same generation of Hindus would not countenance such an agitation in their community. Let there be no illusion; in matters of social reform those who are not for progress are definitely for reaction. There is no room for compromise. Either permit the individual to exercise his or her faculties, seeking safeguards in public opinion and education, or you must revert to the patriarchal system and the harem. Even if times were not getting harder, forcing almost every member of a middle class family to earn his or her living, it is well for one's dignity and self-respect to be able at any time to turn to a means of livelihood. If you agree to close some careers on fantastic moral grounds you will soon find yourself sliding down to demand closing all careers, schools, colleges, institutions and go back to the purdah. There is need for much searching of the heart. I hope sensitive and puzzled minds will think over these questions with courage, discuss freely in a spirit of reasonableness; I am sure the better mind of the community will in any event agree that the menace of assaults, libel, breaking-up amateur theatricals, must cease as a weapon of controversy. For all its halting steps the one merit of social reform among Hindus is that it followed in the wake of a profound intellectual renaissance; it is the result of thought and, therefore, permanent. These questions which arise from time to time in all communities are the real tests of whether one's progress is mere imitation and veneer or an advancement based on appreciation of "the dignity and worth of individual man."—Yours, etc.

R. K. DESAI.

Santa Cruz,
September, 12.

Maneckji Patel's Reply To The Critics

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mrs Bepsy Sabawalla is always in raptures whenever she speaks of art in connection with cinema shows and their educative value. But let us not forget, to the shame of human nature, that the abuse of the best thing is the worst of all abuses. The best and purest institutions, when once vitiated, are found in the process of corruption to outdo the very worst. It is an admitted fact that not a few cinema studios are not what they ought to be. I am sure Mrs. Bepsy Sabawalla herself will admit this fact. The most ardent admirers of film industry who have the largest experience thereof have made the humiliating admission. This being so how can anyone object to Parsis adopting measures to safeguard the interests of their community?

There are some Parsis who contend that the cinema, as a profession, is very paying and Parsi women would be making a lot of money if they entered the filmland. This is a class of men, fortunately a very small class in the community, with narrow understandings, who have neither the creed and feelings of the past, nor those of the future, and who glory in maintaining a money-worshipping mind—the mind, that bears a close relationship to that which savours of naught but rupees, annas, and pies, the mind that seems to believe that money is the only thing that matters in this world.

Those who believe, or pretend to believe, that the orthodox Parsis who clamour against Parsi women featuring on the cinema screen mean disrespect towards the Hindu, Mahomedan, and Christian ladies who have taken to the profession, must be clean off the hook. Who does not know that a Parsi respects ladies of the other communities as he would respect his own sisters and daughters? Parsi chivalry towards the women folk of other communities is the theme of admiration of sensible Hindus, Mahomedans, and Christians. In crowded tram cars a Parsi is the first to leave his seat and give it willingly and cheerfully to the poorest and most shabbily-dressed Hindu, Mahomedan or Christian woman standing in the gangway for want of a seat. It is, therefore, unjust and uncharitable to suggest that the orthodox Parsis look with disrespect towards women of other communities who have taken to the film land as a career.

No man who is familiar with the history of the Parsis, since their advent into this country about 1300 years ago, would help avowing the conviction that the orthodox Parsis, who form the bulk of the community, have mainly, if not wholly, contributed to maintain the identity and the compactness and solidarity of the Parsi community. On a long-sighted view of advantages to be derived from faithfully maintaining the ancient traditions and hoary customs and usages that have the sanctity of religion and the force of law, according to a judgment delivered by the late Justices Beaman and Davar, so far as the chances of a handful of Parsis in India continuing to live in this country, for ever, among the teeming millions of Hindu and Mahomedan communities, are concerned, our wise and far-sighted ancestors have decided, from time to time, in monster meetings of the Parsi Anjuman, that no non-Parsi should be admitted into the Zoroastrian fold, that no Parsi should be guilty of contracting marriage with an alien, and that no Parsi woman should take to theatricals. Being peculiarly circumstanced, the Parsis have made peculiar and stringent laws, both written and unwritten, to safeguard their interests, and who would venture to say that they have no right to do so. When the larger communities of India are allowed to make laws for their future welfare and for the protection of their ancient customs and usages, how can Parsis be denied the exercise of the same rights and privileges?

Almost the whole Parsi community has set to work 'con amore' to eradicate from its midst this canker of cinema films, so far as their women folk are concerned, and they appeal to the sister communities to sympathise with them and help them in their uphill task of putting their own house in order, for the future as well as the present, just as the Parsis sympathise with and help them in all their troubles.—Yours, etc.

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL
(Vice-President of the Parsi Federal Council).

III.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The action of a Parsi girl appearing as an actress on the screen has given rise to a huge outpouring of vehement utterances and writings from the more infallibly vocal section of the community. The question being closely associated with Parsis and with their moral code of society has been rather thornishly ticklish However, where sentiment prevails reason will temporarily lie in abeyance. But reason and not sentiment alone can ultimately solve any difficult problem. In these days of compromise and conciliation if two opponent brains sit down together with determination to evolve a formula of peace it is never impossible for them to avoid war.

Things are happening, writings are sprayed all over and utterances bombarded as if Parsis have a morality all their own and as if Parsi women are so dangerously going astray that even brute force is needed to put a check all over. The Parsis in the heat of the bier have once again betrayed their communalism by their vituperation that they want to safeguard the moral interests of their own communal sisters. The Parsis to-day have a chance of setting right the whole of the Kinematic house in order so far as women actresses are concerned and not look out from a narrow communal angle of vision to watch the morality of their own girls.

The root of the whole trouble in all our communal clashes is our acceptance of the dominance of western influences in our society, in our very homes over our codes of thinking, codes of religious and moral conventions, over our customs and our habits. The inner soul of Aryan civilization burns with its effulgent flame within us but its light is dimmed by the materialistic forces of western civilization. The huge Niagara falls of western ideology at no moment since the coming into India of the British, have ceased in their in-rush upon our life. India to-day is getting a bifurcated European State with all our truth of oriental civilisation wiped clean off the state of our life, replacing in its stead all that is inadaptible to our system, our nationhood, our method of living. We are morally, as politically rotting, due to our infirmity to win complete Independence. We keep even our religious symbols on our body as a compulsory evil. We are neglecting our places of worship. Our education itself teaches us lessons of disobedience and political diplomacy.

The Parsi community, unfortunately, is more devoted to the pursuit of western art and western culture than any other community in India. Their men and their women are getting totally Anglicised, completely westernized so that to-day while they are adumbrating any new scheme of communal development—industrial, educational, etc. . . . their eye drifts at once towards the west instead of looking within, None deplores more than I the depravity of feminine morality in the Film-land and the possibility of sound and sober womanhood degrading itself by bodily touch with those whom they have got to accept as their co-workers on the screen to add forceful realism to the whole scene. But why should we be raised only when members of our community do the acting? Are we blind to which women of other communities as well are doing? Why can we not take up cudgels on their behalf also? Should our men actors be permitted to do anything they choose with girls of other communities? Are these also not our own sisters? If we call Parsi girls our sisters why not also call girls of other communities also our sisters? How selfish and wrong-headed we look when we are fighting our present battles on a very conservative basis? A Hindu or Muslim girl is as much our sister as Parsi.

India is being fast Balkanised into communal factions. Parsis have so far soundly stood against all political communalism. To-day is their chance of breaking down social communalism. Every film that corrodes character ought to be prohibited to women participating in it—be they Parsi, Hindu, Muslim, Christian. Women may act if the scene is one of Sita, Draupadi, Mira, Gord-afrid, Rodabeh but should not where it is one sung in the famous song:—

Diddle diddle dumpling my son
John,
One leg up and the other leg
down . . . .

The Censor Board only looks to three factors one of which is that the film should not be obscene. But the Parsi agitation has brought to the front another viz., whether a particular film ought to be permitted for public show against the organised opinion of and definite will of a section of the populace. The Police who look after Law and Order will be the deciding factor. Perhaps at one stage in the present crisis the Parsi laurels might be placed on Mr. W. H. Smith—the Police Commissioner's brow. But that is not in the true spirit of citizenship. Every time a clash of ideals occurs you cannot invite the Police to restore order. Once you will have to delve down within yourselves.

Here comes, therefore, the need for a Citizens' Joint Board to be composed of representatives of leading representative organizations of the town who shall deem it their duty to guard and promote the moral interests of diverse communities in the town and also respect mutual feelings of self-respect, feelings of religion and feelings in general.

To ban any woman from being an actress is rather demanding too heavy a toll from the conditions in which we are unhappily placed; but to ban every woman from participating in an offensive film except if she voluntarily, spurning all others' feelings gives herself up to it is the duty now lying upon the shoulders of all sound-minded citizens who are also the custodians of the morality of the populace. This duty the Parsis have put us all in mind of and it should be taken up by all who—be they Parsis, Hindus, Moslems and others—feel that Indian womanhood should still be the Sita and Mira of our oriental moral nature.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABVALA.

Novelty Cinema

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be thankful to you if you will be kind enough to print the following statement in your paper. Regarding the misunderstanding that has arisen by some papers printing the name of Novelty Cinema and the name of Fidali Mohmadali Lala, in reference to his arrest on the charge of selling alleged immoral films in Bombay:—

I Hassanali Ibrahimji Ghadiali, the proprietor of Novelty Cinema hereby declare that such statement is completely incorrect.

Mr. Fidali Mohmadali Lala is the proprietor of Novelty Cinetone (Film Producing Co.) and has got nothing to do with my Cinema. The misunderstanding that has been brought about by the similarity of the name should be removed by this explanation.—Yours, etc.,

HASSAN ALI IBRAHIMJI GHADIALI.
Proprietor Novelty Cinema.
September 13.

"Experience In The Casualty Ward Of A Bombay Hospital"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

"Sir,—Please publish the following few lines to remove the misunderstanding caused by the statement of Dr. Moos charging me with not seeing him and 'adopting an attitude which cannot be too strongly condemned'."

"Before the complaint appeared in the press, Dr. Moos did ask me without giving any reason whatsoever, to see him at the Hospital between 10 and 11 a.m.—an hour most unsuitable for a general practitioner like myself who has to work for his living. I wrote back regretting my inability to see him between those hours, asked for the nature of the business and offered my help in every other way.

"He never informed me why he insisted on seeing me and never availed himself of the services which I had so willingly volunteered.

"After the report was published he simply lost his temper and theatened and charged me with serious allegations. I replied that if such was his attitude, he must not be surprised if I was not too willing to cooperate with him further in the matter.

"I shall prove all this with chapter and verse at the proper time and place if it becomes at all necessary, Yours, etc.,

M. R. DIVEKAR,
M.B.B.S.

The Hydra-Headed Tolls

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I ask a query to our benign Government of Bombay and if they can ever appreciate the 1935 motorists' feelings, when in 1930, they imposed a tax on motorists in the name of Registration Fee, of Rs. 32, instead of Rs. 2 only per year, and in 1932, the motorists were further penalised under an obsolete act of 1875 to impose tolls at every ten miles and in some cases, nearer home, three tolls within a distance of say about fifteen miles or so. Between Ghatkopar and Mambra toll bars, the Thana Municipality has imposed a fresh bar. Let it be as bad as possible.

The question is can such an obsolete measure, and the wonder is that it is not moth-eaten by this time, after a lapse of nearly 55 or 60 years, be applied to motor transport, which had in all probability no existence in the year 1875. The tax usually comes into existence and operation after the produce. To all intends and purposes this Act of 1875, was meant for the then transport in existence or in vogue, and the Government had no other source of income, such as import duty, etc. etc.

While motor transport to-day is almost pinholed with as many as five direct taxes, excluding the taxes on spare parts etc., such as an import duty of as much as 37½ per cent, petrol tax of over 10 annas per every gallon of petrol, municipal wheel-tax ranging from Rs. 80 to Rs. 180, Registration Rs. 42 with a renewal charge of Rs. 32 every year and driving license Rs. 20 with a renewal of Rs. 5 every year, can the Government apply this direct method of collecting tolls, on all roads, under an old act of 1875?

The same direct method was applied, while increasing the Registration Fee to Rs. 32, and we are all aware of its fate in a Law Court, when challenged, by one individual motorist. Is it not possible, a similar or a worse fate may overtake this hydra-headed monster—the toll—if it is dragged before a high tribunal. Would it be asking too much of our revered Congress leader in the Assembly, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, to give this matter his serious consideration, after his return to Bombay?—Yours, etc.

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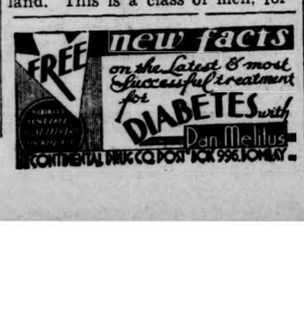
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Mussolini's "Deliberately Planned Aggression"

Noted Intellectuals Of France And Britain Call Upon League To Act Without Evasion Or Delay

A manifesto against Mussolini's plans for an attack on Abyssinia issued by the Vigilance Committee of Anti-Fascist Intellectuals in France and signed by Professors Rivet, Alain, and Langevin in the names of the eight thousand French supporters of the committee has recently been circulated among a number of eminent people in this country and has so far been signed by the following:—

Professor Lascelles Abercrombie, W. H. Auden, the Dean of Canterbury, Professor A. M. Carr Saunders, Professor V. G. Childe, Professor F. M. Cornford, C. Day Lewis, Bonamy Dobree, Professor R. H. Fowler, Gerald Heard, Barbara Hepworth, Storm Jameson, Professor H. J. Laski, Professor H. Levy, Lord Listowel, Miles Malleson, Lord Marley, Professor G. E. Moore, Ben Nicholson, Sylvia Pankhurst, D. N. Pritt, Canon C. E. Raven, Herbert Read, Lady Rhondda, Professor F. Soddy, John Strachey, Dame Sybil Thorndike, and Rebecca West.

UNPRECEDENTED ACT OF AGGRESSION.

The text of the manifesto is as follows:—

"We are on the eve of an unprecedented act of aggression. A violation of international law is being contemplated which, scandalous in itself, would have the most tragic effects on the peace of the world. A world-wide protest may still have the power of averting this disaster.

"Hitherto no European State which is a member of the League of Nations has attacked another State which is also a member of the League and which should be protected by the following three interrational engagements —the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Kellogg Pact and a special treaty of friendship and arbitration. The diplomatic actions and speeches of Mussolini, and his claim to judge the Ual-Ual incident without reference to the fact that Ual-Ual itself is in Abyssinian territory, his attacks on the League of Nations, and his threat to leave Geneva if a decision is given in favour of Abyssinia are sufficient proof of deliberately planned aggression in face of world opinion and of international law.

DUTY OF LEAGUE.

"Will the League of Nations tolerate this aggression? Or, worse still, does it intend to legalise Mussolini's expedition, as we fear certain information tends to indicate? In either case, the statesmen representing the various countries at Geneva would jeopardise the final possibility of peace and would create a precedent for any future aggression. Powerless, or acting as an accomplice, the League of Nations would collapse.

"Even if there is no possibility of averting Mussolini's war, Italy alone should be discredited, and not the League of Nations. The very fact that Mussolini's friends are attempting to put difficulties in the way of the League proves that the Duce fears the Geneva decision. It is well known that every sort of excuse will be used to hinder the League's action. The interests of European civilisation have already been invoked to justify an aggression which is itself a denial of civilisation, and former colonial wars are quoted to legitimatise this new one. But apart from the violation of the Covenant by a European State, which would be an unprecedented step, the crimes and errors of the past cannot justify those of the future.

"It is the duty of colonising nations to work towards the freedom and independence of native peoples, and not to extend conquest and slavery. It is clear that the friends of Fascism and those firms that are selling arms to Italy and to other countries think that they are likely to benefit from the coming war. But it is also clear that, in the present uncertain state of peace, a war starting in Africa might easily become universal.

CALL FOR ACTION.

"For all these reasons, we call upon the League of Nations to act without evasion or delay according to the terms of its Covenant to prevent the invasion of Abyssinia. We call upon all countries to prohibit the sale of arms and to refuse loans to Italy. We call upon all who desire the peace of mankind to join together to oppose Mussolini's aggressive policy.—"Manchester Guardian".

CLOSE SUEZ CANAL IF NECESSARY

International Appeals To World's Workers To Oppose Mussolini's Sanguinary Adventure

The Executive of the Labour and Socialist International which met at Brussels last month adopted a resolution on the Abyssinian situation which contains the following passages:—

Even at this tragic hour the Labour and Socialist International declares that we should not despair of peace. On the contrary, the efforts with a view to saving peace should be redoubled. The Labour and Socialist International cannot resign itself to war, even as a means of deliverance for the Italian people.

1. The Labour and Socialist International calls upon all its affiliated parties to use all political means at their disposal to persuade the Governments to fulfil their duties as members of the League of Nations, and to put an end to the deplorable failure of the League, thus obliging it.

(a) to draw the requisite consequences from Mussolini's aggression and to take the measures necessary to safeguard peace, a duty prescribed by article 11 of the Covenant, if necessary by closing the Suez Canal to Italian war transports;

(b) to make arrangements for arbitration which would not be derisory, as is the case with the present arbitration proceedings, which do not even permit any investigation as to the territory upon which the Ual-Ual frontier incident occurred:

(c) to guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of Abyssinia in any event, as all the members of the League of Nations are pledged to do by article 10 of the Covenant, and accordingly to reject unconditionally any partition of Abyssinia, a full member of the League of Nations, into spheres of influence for the Great Powers, and any protectorate by a Great Power over Abyssinia, even when they are given the appearance of economic and administrative concessions.

SUPPLY OF ARMS

2. Every party affiliated to the Labour and Socialist International should endeavour to use all the political means at its disposal to terminate the scandal constituted by the unhindered supply of the aggressor with arms and munitions of every kind, whereas the State attacked is denied the most elementary means of defence.

In particular, they should secure that no financial assistance is given to their Fascist crime. Democratic and Socialist Italy, the Italy of to-morrow, has, moreover, solemnly proclaimed that it will not recognise any debt contracted by Mussolini for the pursuit of an abominable war.

3. The parties affiliated to the Labour and Socialist International are called upon to organise, before September 4, in the form best suited to local conditions, great demonstrations of public opinion against Mussolini's war.

4. The Labour and Socialist International has already entered into contact with the International Federation of Trade Unions with a view to seeking in common other means by which the workers of the world may offer effective opposition to war.

But if war should nevertheless break out the Labour and Socialist International expresses the hope on behalf of the workers of all countries that the workers of Italy will succeed in taking advantage of the convulsions caused by the war in order to defeat the real enemy of the Italian people—who is not at Addis Ababa but in Rome...

FAILURE OF LEAGUE

Finally, the Labour and Socialist International solemnly draws the attention of the workers of the world, and of all friends of peace, to the severe convulsions which might be caused in Europe by any Italian war upon Abyssinia, any concessions made under the pressure of military mobilisation which would give Mussolini a satisfaction incompatible with the independence of Abyssinia, and any failure of the League of Nations, "inter alia" because of the encouragement which this would give to Hitlerite Germany.

In appealing to the world to oppose the sanguinary adventure into which Mussolini is preparing to precipitate Italy the Labour and Socialist International is not merely defending the rights of Abyssinia and the real interests of the Italian people, but also the cause of peace throughout the world.

The responsibility for a war would fall with all its weight upon the capitalist classes and Governments, and primarily upon the great Western Powers, without which the League of Nations will never be able to fulfil its mission.

Fifty years work by Benedictine monks was completed when Cardinal Seredi, the Primate of Hungary directly representing the Pope consecrated the new Abbey church built by monks at Downside (Somersetshire) at a cost of £200,000. The Pope marked the occasion by raising the abbey to the dignity of a minor basilica, the only one in Great Britain.

MOON MILL STRIKE CONTINUES

Workers Determined To Hold Out Till 4-Loom System Is Abolished

The strike in the Moon Mill at Shewri is still continuing.

The workers were paid their wages for the month of August on the 10th. The workers are determined not to return to work as long as their demand about the abolition of the four looms system is not granted.

Workers in the other four mills at Shewri have assured the Moon mill strikers of their support and sympathy.

Meetings of the strikers are held every morning under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and are addressed by the union leaders prominent amongst whom are Messrs. Bhise, Nimbkar, Karnik, Patil, Rane, Bhogale, Kulkarni and others.

A propaganda meeteing of the Union was held at Kalachauki on Tuesday evening. Mr. Bhise presided and Mr. V. B. Karnik addressed it. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution expressing its solidarity with the strikers of the Moon Mill.

The president Mr. S. P. Bhise explained in clear terms the significance of the High Court judgment in the Trade Disputes Act Case and pointed out how the Government had made it illegal to strike for such ordinary demands as unemployment benefit Trade Union legislation etc.

CLAIM OF SILK MERCHANTS

Want Special Representation In New Legislature

Mr. Jamnadas Gandhi, Hon. Secy. of the Bombay Silk Merchants' Association has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Indian Delimitation Committee urging the claims of his Association for a special Seat in the forthcoming Legislature under the Reforms, in the course of which he says:

My Committee feel that the claims of Commerce and Industry and in particular of Indian Commerce, for proper representation in the forthcoming Legislature have been overlooked. The object of this Communication is to put forth the considered views of this Association in pressing upon you the utmost desirability of a special representation to this Association which is the Premier and the only Institution of its kind not only representing the silk Trade of this City, or of the Bombay Presidency, but representing as it does, the interests of silk Trade all over India.

I further beg to submit that my Association is entitled to and fully merits special representation in the Legislature, and there is no reason why it should not be given a special Seat on the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the lines of the one recommended to the Bombay Mill Owners' Association.

No member of the European Chamber of Commerce or any other European Association that has a representation in Commerce and Industry, has direct business relations so far as this particular trade is concerned. The claim therefore of this Association to a special seat in the forthcoming Legislature become all the more merited.

This Association also claims to represent other varied and general interests of this City. It runs a Hospital for the benefit of the Public at large and gives its valuable quota to humanitarian causes—witness its splendid contribution to the Bihar and the Quetta Relief Funds—, not to mention other innumerable Public Charities.

ZOROASTRIAN CO-OP. BANK

Report For 1934—35

The Report of the Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank, for the period from April 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935, shows that the Bank made considerable progress in the number of shareholders and the amount of paid-up capital.

During the past fifteen months a profit of Rs. 3,451-8-11 was made.

After providing a sum of Rs. 2,000 for "Reserve for Bad Debts and Contingencies" and transfer of a sum of Rs. 362-14-3 to the Reserve Fund, the Managing Committee recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. on a full fifteen months' holding of shares, and 'pro rata' to those members whose holding was of a shorter duration.

The bye-laws of the Bank have been amended with a view to ensure expansion of business on safe lines. The maximum limit has been raised to Rs. 20,000 for advance against first mortgage of property and against Government and other authorised securities.

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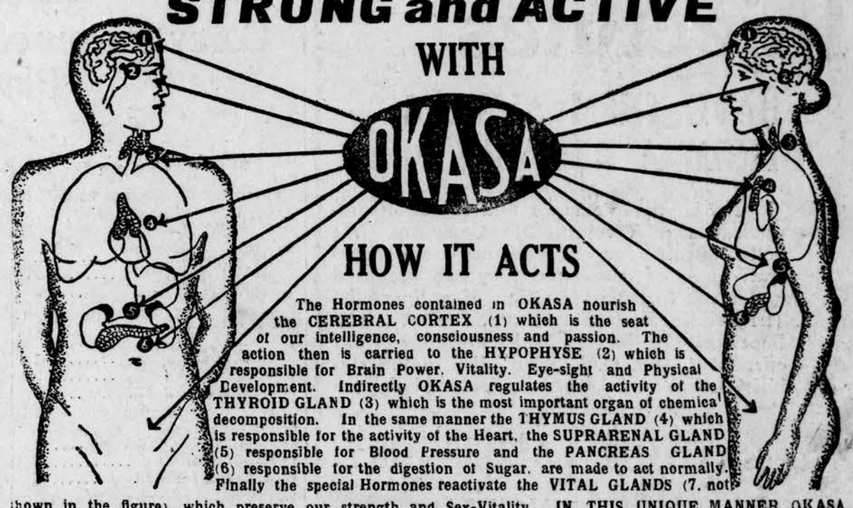

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LEADING FEATURES OF SUNDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, 1935

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DOHAD WORKERS CONDEMN REPRESSION

(From Our Correspondent.)
DOHAD, Sept. 12.

A public meeting of the B.B. & C.I. Railway workers of Freelandgunj colony was held on Wednesday under the auspices of the Dohad branch of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees' Union in order to condemn the policy of the Government. Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, was in the chair.

The president dwelt at length on the Government policy and alluded to the unwarranted aggressive policy of Italy in resolving to fight and crush the Abyssinians.

A resolution was passed condemning the repressive policy of Government.

Mr. Marscel Fernandes, referred to the hardship of coalmen, and cleaner at Bombay and Bulsar who are given at a stretch double duty.

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Selections For To-day's Races

Corcy Favoured In St. Leger Plate

(By "SENEX")

The following are the selections for the Fourth Day of the Poona B'g Meetings to be held to-day:—

1st RACE—
LOOKMAN ..... 1.
HAVANA 2
HAMRA NAFEA 3

2nd RACE—
CARTOON 1
COLUMBIAN 2
KNIGHT AT ARMS. 3

3rd RACE—
WHITE FLOWER 1
BURGESS 2
SAMRA LAYALI 3

4th RACE—
GRECIAN ORB 1
MR. PIP 2
NATBAY 3

5th RACE—
FAIRFORD 1
CRIMSON RAMBLER .. 2
BISMARCK II 3

6th RACE—
CORCY 1
FRANCOLIN 2
BALLYLINCH 3

7th RACE—
THE NUN 1
OOTMAN 2
REDRESS 3

8th RACE—
ZOOLUM 1
EEDA 2
BARKHAT 3

DAILY DOUBLE.
WHITE FLOWER & CORCY.

DAILY TREBLE.
FAIRFORD, THE NUN, ZOOLUM.

HINDUSTHAN CUP TOURNAMENT

Two first-round matches of the above tournament were decided on Thursday last, under the Indian Football League. In the first match the Wanderers Football Club defeated the Goans United by a solitary goal.

In the first minute of the start, the Wanderers opened their score through Chowdhury, their right inside. That was not worth a goal at all, but the Goans' custodian failed very badly with the ball. The Wanderers were a new formed picked-up team, and they shall have to increase their standard to extend themselves for a round more.

With one goal down, the Goans fought hard in the second-half for an equaliser and last 15 minutes of the match they brought up many good chances and the Wanderers' Custodian was tested with many hot shots. The Goans were really unlucky to lose the game though their exchanges were in no way inferior to their opponents.

WANDERERS' F. CLUB .. 1 goal.
GOANS UNITED ..... Nil.

In the second game between the Parel Sporting and the Bengal Club, there were full of thrills. In a well contested game, the Sporting defeated the Bengal Club by the only goal of the match. The Bengal Club were unlucky to lose the service of Goswami, their centre-forward, in the mid-way of the first-half who retired hurt. The first-half passed without any score.

In the second-half, both the sides played an up-and-down game. Palit, the left-back of the Bengal Club, was pulled up in the penalty area for a fouling, but Banerjee, the Club's custodian splendidly cleared the ball from a hard spot kick from D'Cunha, the left half of the Sporting. Before a couple of minutes of the last whistle, the forwards of the sporting took offensive and beat Banerjee under the club's bar with a fine score and won the verdict, which they deserved.

PAREL SPORTING ..... 1 goal.
BENGAL CLUB ..... 0 goal.

TO-DAY: SATURDAY—

2nd Round Fixtures

4-30 p.m.—B Karaleeya Samaj vs. Wanderers' F. Club.
5-30 p.m.—Texaco vs. Bhoiwada F. Club.

TO-MORROW: SUNDAY—
5-30 p.m.—Vincent Club vs. Parel Sporting.

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THE MILK THAT KEEPS

3 CALCUTTA JOCKEYS WARNED

Created Disturbance In Dressing Room On Racecourse

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

The following has appeared in the latest racing calender notices of the R. C. T. C.:—

The Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club have severely cautioned Jockeys J. Flynn, J. Raffaele and E. Billett for creating a disturbance in the Jockeys' dressing room and warned them as to their future behaviour.

The Jockey's licence granted to J. H. Goswell, for the season 1935-1936 has been cancelled at his own request and a Trainer's licence granted him.—A. P.

MUZAFFARPUR AGAIN IN FLOODS

MUZAFFARPUR, Sept. 10.

The river Lakhandeyee has risen again in Sitamarhi and is only six inches below the August flood level. Excessive flooding is reported in Bajpatti, where rescue work is proceeding.

The water is rising at Pupri and the railway line between Janakpur Road and Bajpatti has been breached.

The local river Gandak is also swelling. Sitamarhi mails have not arrived to-day and the place is unapproachable either by rail or by road.—A.P.

BRITISH POLO DEFEAT IN AMERICA

(SPECIAL CABLE).

MEADOWBROOK, Sept. 12.

In the American Open Polo Championship, first round, Hurricanes beat Hurlingham by 9 goals to 8. Aurora beat Old Westbury 11 goals to 9. The winners meet in the semi-final.

Hurlingham played the American's own game. They rode hard and worked excellently together losing after a terrific battle in which the result was in doubt till the end.

At the end of the fourth chukker the Britishers led by 7 goals to 5. The Americans drew level 7—7 at the end ofl the fifth chukker. The scorers for the Hurricanes were Sanford (5), Gerry (3), Strawbridge (1).

Hurlingham Sanger (5), Tyrrell (2), Guinness (1).

ALLISON WINS U. S. SINGLES TITLE

(Special Cable)

FOREST HILLS, Sept 12

In the final of the men's singles, in the American Lawn Tennis Championships, Wilmer Allison beat Sidney B. Wood 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

Twenty-five persons have been arrested in connection with the armed dacoity recently committed at Chatarpala Bazar in which booty worth Rs. 30,000 was looted, says a Noakhali message.

COOL AND CLOUDY WEATHER IN POONA

(Special To "Chronicle").

POONA, Friday.

Cool and cloudy weather prevails. There was practically no rain this week. Going is excellent.

The following are the results of the League football matches played on Thursday:—

Third Division (South):—Queen's Park 3, Brighton 2.

Third Division (North):—Carlisle 0, Halifax 0.

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WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

What Eminent Persons Say about Life is a Stage

Sjt. K. M. Munshi & Smt. Lilavati Munshi

Bombay, 12-9-1935.

Mr. Devaki Bose has made a special effort in 'Jivan Natak.' Mrs. Durgabai Khote in the charming role of the queen and Mr. Marutirao with his song lent attractiveness to the picture.

(Sd.) LILAVATI MUNSHI.

(Sd.) K. M. MUNSHI.

Lord Mayor of Bombay Sjt. K. F. Nariman

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, attended the 8 p.m. Show of 'Life is a Stage or Jivan Natak' on Thursday and was very much pleased with the production; particularly the sentiment for humanitarian service exhibited by the Maharani—appealed to him most. According to him, it is a picture of high moral standard.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani

The picture is of an educative type and I am very much pleased with it. Pictures produced on this basis will give an insight of the life of ancient India.

(Sd.) SIR PRABHASHANKER PATTANI.

Sir S. N. Pochkhanawalla

Worli, 12-9-1935.

I have seen the picture "Jivan Natak" i.e. 'Life is a Stage' produced by Mr. Devaki Bose.

It is an excellent picture with nice recording and photography and it should make every Indian feel proud to see that such good pictures are now produced in India by Indians. The acting and singing of Shrimati Durga Khote is superb and the songs of Mr. Maruti Rao is worth hearing.

(Sd.) S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, Kt.

P. D. Mahalaxmiwala

Having read the big advertisement of 'Life is a Stage' or 'Jivan Natak' and being learnt that Mrs. Durga Khote plays the chief part, I had gone to see the Picture in the last week. There was the record crowd which I have never seen before.

The story is nicely arranged and acting, songs and scenery were worth marking.

On the whole the picture is highly memorable and worth knowing.

(Sd.) P. D. MAHALAXMIWALLA.

LIFE IS A STAGE

Director:— DEBAKI BOSE
Released Through JAYANT PICTURES

ROXY Talkies Queens Road

TIME: DAILY
5-15, 8, 10-30
Sat. Sun. Holiday
2-45 p. m.

Film Fare For This Week

"IN CALIENTE" AT CAPITOL, "ROBERTA" AT WELLINGTON STAY ANOTHER WEEK: "MR. WHAT'S HIS NAME" AT PATHE: "THE FLAME WITHIN" AT REGAL: "THE 39 STEPS"—EXCELSIOR

Scene from the "Flame Within," which is shown at the Regal this week.

"ROBERTA"

Third Week At The Wellington

The management of the Wellington are compelled to screen for the Third week "Roberta" as cine-fans insist on seeing this magnificent Musical Comedy over and over again. Radio Pictures dazzling combination of the dance wizards. Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, is made more dazzling still by the inclusion of beautiful Irene Dunn. "Roberta" is a musical production of the highest order. It has pace, humour, excellent song-numbers and a good story. There are no gigantic, elaborate dance numbers with hundreds of girls, but one can watch Astaire and Ginger Rogers intricate footwork unembarrassed by mass effects. And Fred Astaire's dancing takes one's breath away without being photographed from unconventional angles!

"Roberta" is a Paris gown shop which John Kent (Randolph Scott) inherits from his aunt. He falls in love with the beautiful manageress Stephenie, (Irene Dunn), who is a Refugee Russian Princess, Kent's friend Hack (Fred Astaire) is a dance band leader who secures an engagement at a Paris cafe, where the "Comtesse Scharwenka" (Ginger Rogers) in reality his girl friend Lizzie Gatz—is a dancer.

These two romances, and the vicissitudes of the gown shop under the inexpert management of the good-natured Huck, provide the frame-work. But the whole story is just one grand peg on which hangs Jerome Kerr's excellent songs, the dances and the most marvellous fashion parade! Women will probably weep with envy at the gorgeous dresses, and with Fred Astaire as a showman even mere man will be able to stand the strain.

Astaire has plenty of scope for right comedy work. Ginger Rogers is better than ever as the pseudo-Countess, and Irene Dunn plays her part quite effortlessly. Her lovely voice does full justice to "Smoke gets in your Eyes", and "Lovely to Look At", while Astaire and Ginger Rogers point the melodies with their twinkling feet.

"Roberta" has broken Bombay's all box-office records. It is a liberal education in the gentle art of entertainment with an entrancing appeal that is universal. Don't miss it!

K. C. Dey and Saigal in "Devadas," at the "Minerva" this evening.

"THE FLAME WITHIN"

At The Regal

Hollywood has discovered the perfect romantic team in Ann Harding and Herbert Marshall. No two players heretofore costarred in a modern drama have been so well matched in talents, in charm or in distinction. No "gush" or cheap claptrap mars their flawless performances in the new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture, "The Flame Within" which opens to-day at the Regal Theatre. Miss Harding is seen as a noted woman psychiatrist who devotes her life to untangling the mental disturbances of others, particularly romantic young people who suddenly discover insurmountable barriers blocking their love affairs. With great wisdom and courage she leads the way for those more emotional and less capable than she. But when she faces the same dilemma of so many of her patients and falls in love with a young man she is trying to reform in order to bring happiness to a girl who loves him, the psychiatrist is just as incapable as the others. Herbert Marshall as the solid, reliable doctor of great charm, who always has loved the fascinating pyschologist, gives a warmth and a reality to the role that few other artists could achieve. The romance of these two is that of utterly charming people, a professional man and a professional woman, that is entirely believable from the beginning of the picture to the end. Maureen O'Sullivan, as one of the world's richest girls, neurotic pampered, spoiled gives an amazing dramatic portrayal, particularly in those scenes where she suspects the relationship of the psychiatrist with the ne'er-do-well whom she worships with an unreasonable jealousy. Louis Hayward, as the young lad whom Ann Harding tries to redeem, is a screen newcomer of great promise. His portrayal of a youth trying to drown his short-comings and imaginary difficulties in the cup that cheers, is one of the outstanding bits of acting scene on the screen in many a day. It is no wonder that his acting in the Noel Coward play, "Point Valaine", captured the plaudits of all the critics and won him the Vanity Fair award for the best stage performance of the year. Henry Stephenson, that grand old trouper who had added so much to so many screen entertainments, plays the role of "Dr. Jock", a boisterous, good-natured friend and confident of Marshall. The ace director, Edmund Goulding, directed the picture.

"THE 39 STEPS"

At The Excelsior

"The 39 Steps" this week at the Excelsior has in the unique distinction of being the best British film of this or any other year. This will be borne out by the fact that the film is now in its 4th record breaking month in the West End, of London. The film itself is a comedy thriller, very freely adapted from the novel by John Buchan (now Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada). The film was directed by Alfred Hitchcock, in the naturalistic manner he has made his own. The opening is quiet and mysterious. Shots are fired in an East End music-hall. Richard Hannay, the hero, emerges from the ensuing commotion with a strange companion—a girl who wants to go home with him and is obviously afraid of something. She tells a fantastic story of a plot to get certain Government secrets of vital importance out of England. Fantastic—yet here is always the suggestion that it may be true. The stage is set for a typical spy thriller, with the adventurous hero determined to get to the bottom of a plot which he does not understand. It would be unfair as well as impossible to outline his adventures. It is enough to say that they achieve and sustain a pitch of real excitement mingled with humour which can not fail to hold any audience absolutely enthralled. Robert Donat who created such a stir as "The Count of Monte Cristo" has the role of Richard Hannay. He is supported by another great star in the name of Madeleine Carroll who gives a great performance. Minor roles are very capably played by Lucie Mannheim, Godfrey Tearle, Peegy Ashcroft, Gus MacNaughton and Jerry Verno.

"IN CALIENTE" PROLONGED

At The Capitol

By popular request "In Caliente" has been prolonged till Tuesday next at the Capitol. Scores of beautiful Hollywood chorus girls appear in spectacular dance numbers directed by Busby Berkeley. Phil Regan, sings the "Muchacha", which features Dolores del Rio. This lavish musical replete with humour, action and romance brings the beauty of Mexico to the screen. Many cinema fans are seeing it twice because the songs and dances are enthralling. As "In Caliente" will only be shown for four more days, those who were crowded out have an opportunity of seeing this entertaining production for the last time.

MR. WHAT'S HIS NAME

At The Pathe

Snappy farcial comedy, the story of which approaches the loss of memory theme from a piquant angle. Seymour Hicks, who scored so brilliantly in the stage success from which it is adapted, repeats his clever performance, and it is to his consummate genius, versatility and eager buoyancy that the film owes much of its wit and sparkling humour. Capital light booking for all classes, with a star who needs no introduction to the box office.

Alfred Henfield, a millionaire sauce manufacturer loses his memory in a train accident and eventually becomes partner with Ann, a chance acquaintance, in a beauty salon. He eventually marries her. His wife, Corinne, believing him to be dead, marries his former manager. Yates, Five years later chance brings Alfred to Corinne's home, and she immediately recognises him. His memory is restored, but he soon realises that the happiness of all lies in his return to Ann, which, with the connivance of his doctor, he satisfactorily accomplishes.

Seymour Hicks is immense in the leading role; it is no easy one, for it is repeatedly necessary to punctuate the risque humour with genuine touches of sentiment, but so versed is he in his craft that he compels every phase of the comedy to register.

Olive Blackeney and Enid Stamp Taylor are delightful in contrast as Anne and Corinne respectively, and the support is worthy of the occasion.

The story, packed with piquant situation, works out cleverly. Each of the many threats is so spun as to permit of contrasting sentiment entering into the design, and the best laughs are conserved for the finish.

The meeting of the two wives is brightly engineered and paves the way to a glorious ending, illuminated by the star's artistic subtle workmanship. The picture offers sparkling light refreshment for every palace.

The staging is very good and lighting and photography are excellent.

Bright clever story, piquant humour, smart dialogue, pleasing sentiment, faminine interest and delightful performance by star.

The World Conference of Polish Jews meeting in London have passed a resolution calling on all their organisations to boycott German goods. The German delegates who potested against the resolution afterwards walked out of the Council Chambers.

"Mr. What's His Name" at the Pathe.

"CHANDRASENA"

At Krishna

We have this week at Krishna Talkies, Prabhat's spectacular Marathi mythological Talkie "Chandrasena" based on an important incident from Ramayana—a holy epic of Hindus.

Nalini Turkhed has very ably portrayed the Nag-princess, a staunch devotee of Prabhu Ramchandra though wedded to a greatest hater of her "prabhu." Gulab is simply marvellous as a 'Vamp.' Sureshbabu, Kelkar, Mane and Buasaheb are upto the mark. A spectacular "Wine Dance" in silhoutte with charming music accompaniment is a special attraction in this picture.

"DEV DAS"

Third Week At Minerva

The New Theatre's latest social screen master-piece, which has been drawing crowds for the last two weeks, is entering its third week's run at Minerva. The popular Bengali novel of Dev Das has been transferred to the Hindi screen in a realistic way. In many ways "Dev Das" is more perfect than even "Chandi Das" and "Puran Bhakta." Saigal gives proofs of new capabilities. Jamuna a new find from the Punjab, rivals if not excels Uma in her art of mischievous innocence. Rajkumari also give, an excellent characterization of a bad woman with a soul of furnished gold. Dialogues are brief to the extreme.

Kumari Nargis and Syt. Bamiyan in the Bhavanani comic "Bridegrooms Wanted," a forthcoming picture.

WARNING TO AKALIS

Don't Be Drawn Into Communal Upheaval, Says S. A. Dal Secretary

LAHORE, September 12.

The Secretary, Shiromani Akali Dal, Amritsar, in the course of a statement to the press says that the activities of a section of Muslims consequent on the decision of the Rawalpindi conference regarding the recovery of the alleged mosque of Shahid Gunj are very regrettable.

He says the Shiromani Akali Dal is taking stock of the situation and will lay out an effective programme demonstrating the Sikh determination, to keep intact the sanctity of the Shahidganj Gurdwara. He further regrets that certain Muslim papers are trying to fan Communalism which might tend to endanger the peace of the country. In spite of such provocation the Shiromani Akali Dal has requested the Sikhs to desist from being drawn into any communal upheaval but should show utmost self-restraint and self-control.

The Shiromani Akali Dal, nevertheless, wants to make it clear that under no circumstances they will tolerate any infringement of their inviolable right, and will defend by all possible means, every inch of the premises of Gurdwara Sahid Gunj.—United Press.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Greek plebiscite on the question of restoration of the monarchy has been fixed for October 27.

Fifty-four-thousand labour servicemen joined in the march past Herr Hitler at the great parade ground in Nuremberg.

A Sheikhupura message states that as a result of a roof-fall at Bhera, four girls and two children—all, below the age of eleven, who were playing close by, and one elderly lady, who was plying a spinning wheel, got completely buried under the debris.

To discuss matters relating to the administration of District Boards the Ministry in the Local Self-Government Department, Madras proposes to convene a conference of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of these bodies in November next at Madras.

The Berar All Parties Conference will be held at Yeotmal on October 13, next to discuss the proposals of the C. P. Delimitation Committee.

BOMBAY CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANK

Proposed Establishment Of Conciliation Committees

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 12.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, on whom has devolved the chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the Central Land Mortgage Bank for this presidency, will see His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to-morrow to acquaint His Excellency with the progress of the scheme of the Bank.

The bye-laws of the Bank are now getting their final touches and it is hoped they will soon be sent to Government for their approval.

The Board of Directors is to consist of 15 Directors 5 of whom will be elected by the existing district Land Mortgage Banks which are 13 in number. Three of these have been working for five or six years and they are financed by the Provincial Co-operative Bank. Ten more have been started from the beginning of June last.

This Board of Directors will generally supervise the working and look after the matters of policy of the Bank, while the actual working will be entrusted to an Executive Committee which will consist of about 6 or 7 Directors.

Except 5 of the 15 Directors, who are to be elected by the District Land Mortgage Banks, the remaining 10 directors will in the beginning be nominated for a period of three years and it will only be after these three years that Directors will also be taken up by election.

The question of the establishment of land conciliation committees is also engaging the attention of the promoters of the scheme. A proposal is understood to have been made to Government to allow their revenue officers like the Mamlatdar, to serve on these committees and it is anticipated that the Government reply will soon be forthcoming. It should be noted in this connection that in Bhavnagar State the Diwan and Revenue Minister are serving on conciliation committee.

The Central Land Mortgage Bank is empowered to issue debentures worth 20 times of the paid Up capital. The District Banks after due inquiry will recommend grant of loans and the Central Bank would then pass its orders. The Loans will be advanced usually for a period extending between 15 and 25 years.

The first Board of Directors would consist of foremost influential personages of all shades of public opinion and those who would wield influence with the investing public of the Presidency. The offices of the Bank would as a temporary measure be situated in the premises of the Bombay Provincial Cooperative Institute, but the bank will have its own premises as early as it is possible.

STOP PAYING MONEY TO LEAGUE

Resolutions For Ensuing Session Of Upper House

SIMLA, September 12.

A number of important resolutions have been ballotted for discussion in the Council of State, which meets on 16th instant, suggesting the withholding of India's contribution to the League of Nations, the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the need for repealing the repressive laws and appointment of a whole-time secretary to the Government of India in charge of "Indians Overseas."

Another resolution protests against the floating of Sterling Loans by the Government of India.

Following are the texts of some of the more important resolutions:—

This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to remove sex disqualification and to enfranchise the women having requisite qualification to vote at the Council of Stae elections.

This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to convey to the Secretary of State, the disapproval of this House of the floatation of sterling loans and to request him to abstain from floating sterling loans in future.

This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to purchase gold in India at the current market rate and to put a small export tax on gold exported out of India.

This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to appoint a Committee of Officials and non-officials with a majority of non-officials at an early date to examine the Repressive Laws enacted with a view to meeting and putting down the Civil Disobedience movement, and report whether all or any of them should be repealed and in cases where repeal is not desirable, whether the laws in question should be amended, and if so, how?

This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council not to repeat the expedient of recruiting 100 British Officers to meet the shortage in the Indian Army of Officers recruited between the years 1920 and 1931.

This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to withhold India's contribution to the League of Nations till a Committee of officials and non-officials is appointed to investigate and report as to how far India's cause has been advanced in the matter of self-determination and in the solution of her minority problem, by continuing as an original member of the League for the past 17 years and by making the annual contribution.

This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to convey to His Majesty's Government that in the opinion of this House immediate measures are required for the purpose of bringing down considerably the pay of the Imperial Services before the reformed Constitution is brought into force.

This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that immediate steps be taken to bring forward legislation by which all foreign companies which operate in India will be compelled to take at least 50 per cent. of the total capital of such companies from natural born Indians.

This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to make provision for a separate whole-time Secretary to the Government of India in charge of "Indians Overseas."—United Press.

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Wanted Solid Economic Policy For Country

Need Of All-round Improvement In Financial Structure

Following are extracts from the presidential address of Mr. K. L. Jatia, at the second quarterly meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, on Friday last:—

One important lesson to be drawn from the observation of the recent economic and financial events, is that the foundations of the economic life of our country should be laid on more solid grounds than they are at present I refer now mainly to three factors. One is in the realm of finance and insurance, another in respect of systematic protection of our industries and the third with regard to the improvement of the efficiency of our economic fabric. An all round improvement would go far in creating a steadier economic and financial structure, less vulnerable to temporary adverse factors.

The development of industries in India generally speaking suffers greatly from lack of financial facilities as our banking system, our industrial, and agricultural finance are inadequate for our growing needs.

Mortgage banking is in its infancy, confronted with difficulties as regards various land tenure acts and laws of inheritance which stand in the way of a simple and efficient mortgage technique.

The activities of the newly instituted Reserve Bank of India may also gradually show their beneficial effects as regards improvements in the money market, by the discounting of bills or Hundies, by aiding agricultural finance, and by putting forward proposals under its statutory obligation as regards the linking up of the indigenous banking system with the Reserve Bank.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

The Government have appointed a Special Officer to examine the question of insurance and to suggest suitable methods of revising the existing legislation.

The Government have, promised that the commercial community will be given ample opportunity to express their views before any Bill on the subject is introduced. I would like Government to consult the commercial community before the Bill is drafted as any constructive proposal could then be embodied in the Bill.

INCOME-TAX INQUIRY.

I would refer next to the enquiry which the Government propose to conduct shortly in connection with the Indian Income-tax system. Our Chamber invited the attention of Government to the necessity of associating Indian businessmen with the proposed enquiry and the Government have explained that what they intended to appoint is not a formal committee but rather to have an administrative expert examination, and that the question of associating businessmen therefore does not arise. The undertaking have been repeated, however, that responsible commercial bodies would by given every opportunity of putting forward their views both in writing and where practicable, orally before the experts.

The Indian commercial community hope that the unfairness of the actual scale of taxation will be eliminated and that the system will be brought up-to-date by the incorporation of modern principles, by the grant of suitable rebates, provision for allowance in the case of families and so on.

Sir James Grigg, at the interview with the members of the Indian Merchants Chamber in Bombay stated that the removal of surcharge on income tax is now first in order of priority.

I appeal to the Finance Member to give full relief to the tax payer to which his predecessor pledged himself and devise other means to meet the serious calls to which he referred.

It is to be regretted, that in spite of the Tariff Board's recommendation Government have refused full protection to the Glass Industry. Apart from the indigenous cottage industry there exist about 50 factories which came into existence shortly after the war. Owing to keen foreign competition most of these concerns are losing ground, and I hope Government will reconsider their decision and grant full protection to a young industry.

JUTE PROBLEMS.

The recent fall in the price of raw jute brings forward the problem of compulsory restriction by law more prominently. The present situation clearly indicates that a restriction by propaganda coupled with executive action has succeeded in restricting sowings but at the same time a higher price level was not maintained. After all a higher price level for the benefit of the cultivators was the only aim of the restriction scheme, and, if as a result of the present decline in the price of raw jute, the cultivator, who has no holding power, is compelled to sell his crop at a low price, the real and of the restriction scheme has not been fully achieved.

I feel therefore that a compulsory scheme would go far in maintaining a reasonable price level and would remove elements of uncertainty.

Apart from restricting the area, the price of jute depends also on the yield, on the general fluctuations of world prices, and on the export demand for raw jute and manufactured jute goods. Consequently the attention of Government should also be focussed, on the marketing and timely financing of the crop.

The Reserve Bank has been armed with extensive facilities, to indirectly help cultivators by discounting Co-operative Societies agricultural bills and pro-notes. These Co-operative Societies must be strengthened financially, and properly manned if they are to carry out the duties laid down for them.

I would now like to point out that the existing Jute Mills in India are capable of meeting the entire demand of the world, and only the self-imposed restrictions of the Members of the Indian Jute Mills Association in Calcutta which were responsible for the remunerative prices received, in face of the competition of foreign Mills. The sacrifices of the Associated Mills in Calcutta encouraged the growth of independent mills all over the world and lately in India further independent mills have been built. This growing tendency necessitates a strict analysis of the problems of the manufacturing side, as the increased output has become such a burden to the Associated Mills that it is to be feared the short time working Agreement may soon be brought to an end, which may have unfortunate results.

Government say that they recognise that the present position of the jute manufacturing industry is unsatisfactory, and they ask the industry to put forward a scheme of "Rationalization" bearing in mind that the interests of the community in general, and the cultivators in particular are to be adequately protected. On a satisfactory plan being put forward, Government promise they would consider legislative measures in support of it. The idea of rationalization suggested by Government is to concentrate production in a limited number of mills securing adequate use of their machinery, which means closing down a number of mills.

It is to be seen now whether the Indian Jute Mills Association will come forward with a raticnalisation scheme acceptable to Government or alternatively create a position which would mean the survival of the fittest.

SWASTIK
(Late Carlton Talkies, Lamington Road.)

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Art Director: S. FATEHLAL

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Directed by—FRANZ OSTEN.

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Extra Matinee Performance 2-45 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays

IMPERIAL CINEMA Lamington Road, Bombay.

"REFORMS" PARTY FOR SIND

KARACHI, September 11.

A political organisation called the "Sind Azad Party" which will be accessible to members of every community, has been formed here.

At its preliminary meeting representatives of various Muslim Organisations, including that of the Sind Provincial Khilafat, Hari Association and Jamiyat-ul-Ulema were present.

It was decided "inter alia" to form a political party to work the reforms, with a parliamentary board or general board comprising of 45 members and the working committee of 15 members. The board will nominate suitable candidates for the legislative council and run the elections and settle amicably disputes among the members.

In the constitution of the party, it was laid down that equal representation to every party, which joins it, will be accorded on the executive of the "Azad Party".

A provisional committee has been formed, to enrol members, at least 5,000 in number, before the end of the year. A conference of the party will be held during the next Christmas, when a leader, and members on the executive will be elected and the constitution approved. For the present, Sheikh Abdul Majid, M.L.C. has been elected leader of the party. —United Press.

3,424 persons were attacked and 1,359 died of Cholera in Central Provinces and Berar during the week ended September 7.

TRAVELLING RUGS
A DHARIWAL RUG IS AN INVESTMENT. IT ALWAYS LOOKS SMART, IT WILL WEAR FOR YEARS.
GET THE BEST from
DHARIWAL WOOLLEN MILLS
DHARIWAL. PUNJAB.
At All Good Cloth Shops.
I.P.B. No D.134

What she told her RUN-DOWN husband

"I AM worried about you—you are distressingly weary in body and mind, your spirits and vitality are alarmingly low—you must do something about it. Take Waterbury's Compound. Remember last year Mabel's husband felt just as you do now. The doctor told him to take Waterbury's and how quickly he picked up."

Waterbury's Compound with its abundance of liver extracts, malt extracts and other nourishing elements quickly builds up run-down systems. It increases stamina, fortifies with excess energy and new vigour. Lays a solid foundation of good health that guards against disease.

WATERBURY'S COMPOUND

Sold in Blue and Red wrappers... the Red as a general and bronchial tonic F-78

On big festivities
Let Jabakusum top the Bill.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS
Bombay, September 13.

S.S. Somali, Captain T H Kemp, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from London via Aden.

S.S. Narkunda, Captain J H Briggs, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from London via Aden.

S.S. Japan, Captain R Magnusson, Agents Lionel Edward. Arrived from Hamburg via Cutch.

S.S. Akabahara, Captain E. Kuntsen, Agents F F Campbell and Co., Arrived from Bangkok via Colombo.

S.S. Bankura, Captain S G Slocombe, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Basra via Karachi.

DEPARTURE.
Bombay, September 13.

S.S. City of Derby, Captain G. Swimay, Agents Killick Nixon and Co., Sailed for Karachi via Coast Ports.

S.S. India, Captain A. Lanza, Agents Lloyd Triestino, Sailed for Genoa via Suez.

S.S. Carignano, Captain U China, Agents Lloyd Triestino, Sailed for Genoa via Karachi.

S.S. Maloja, Captain J B Browning, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for London via Aden.

LOADING.
Bombay, September 13.

S.S. Maloja for Europe Ports.
S.S. Varela for Persian Gulf Ports.
S.S. Durenda for Europe and American Ports.
S.S. Behar for Europe Ports.
S.S. Japan for Europe Ports.
S.S. Jeypor for China, Japan Ports.
S.S. Barenfels for Europe and American Ports.
S.S. Kote Agency for Java Ports.
S.S. Shevedagon for Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK
Bombay, September 13.

1 Japan 3262, Madras, 14-9, L Edwards Ltd.
2 India, 4077, Genoa, 13-9, L Triestino.
3 C|o Derby 4190, Karachi 13-9, K Nixon and Coy.
7 Celebes Maru, 4255, Kobe, 21-9, O S Kaisha.
8 Carignano, 3230, Karachi, 13-9, L Triestino.
11 Somali, 3522, Japan, 15-9, M M and Co.
13 Tairea 3756, Durban 18-9, M M and Coy.
19 British Judge, 4011, Abadan, 17-9, A I O Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bankura, 1896, Busra, 18-9, M M and Co.
4 Vita, 1955, Karachi, 16-9, M M and Co.
7 Lalita, 233, M'Coast, 13-9, Malabar Steamship Coy.
9 Gambhira, 3196, Karachi, 16-9, M M and Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin 120, N F, N F S Tarmahomed & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

C|R Hadiotis, 2639, Coast Ports, N F Scindia S N Co.
F Islami, 3617, Jeddah, 18-9, T Morrison and Co.
G Sophie Marie, 677, M'Coast, N F Merchant S N Co.
N Jalatarang, 1464, Calcutta, 15-9, Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Cathay, 19-9, P and O S N Co.
Moldavia, 26-9, P and O S N Co.
Carthage, 26-9, P and O S N Co.
Somali 12-9, M M and Co.
FROM SYDNEY.
Maloja 14-9, P & O S N Co.
FROM GERMANY
Barenfels 14-9, L Edwards.
Aagtekerk 18-9 L Edward.
Sonnenfels 26-9 L Edward.
FROM NEW YORK.
Pres. Hayes 19-9, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Lyons 20-9, F F Campbell and Co.
FROM OSLO
Simla 19-9 L Edward.
FROM JAPAN.
Tokiwa Maru 15-9, N Y Kaisha.
Yahiko Maru 19-9, O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 23-9, O S Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru 25-9, N Y Kaisha.
FROM BASRA
Bankura, 12-9, M M and Co.
Varela, 14-9, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Maloja 14-9, P & O S N Co.
Naldera 21-9, P & O S N Co.
Strathaird 28-9, P & O S N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Islami 15-9, T Morrison Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Conte Rosso 20-9 L Triestino.
FOR JAPAN.
Tokiwa Maru 21-9, N Y Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru 29-9, N Y Kaisha.
Iwatesen Maru 6-9, O S Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 18-9, O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bankura 18-9, M M and Co.
Varela 19-9, M M and Co.
Somali 14-9, M M and Co.
FOR DURBAN
Tairea, 18-9, M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Cian Keith	10-9-35
S.S. Bintang (boats of American Cotton)	11-9-35
S.S. Hadiotis	11-9-35
S.S. Sophie Marie	12-9-35
S.S. Bhadravati	12-9-35
S.S. City of Derby	12-9-35

EXPORTS
Bombay, September 13.

S.S. India for Marseilles:—40 bags gum E Valimahomad and Co.; 12700 bags gr. nuts Ralli Bros.; 230 bags turmeric A M Rajgor and Co.; 124 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor and Co.

S.S. Carignano for Peracus:—2645 bags linseed Ralli Bros.

For Trieste:—270 bags crushed bones B Ardeshire and Co.

S.S. Maloja for Tripoli:—26 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Jaffa:—27 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For London:—21 bales skins I F Levy; 25 cases bristles M M and Co.; 3 cases brass ware Thos. Cook and Sons.

For Beyrouth:—12 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—70 bales cotton yarn M A Al Abdul Razak; 57 bales cotton yarn A H Diab; 75 bales cotton yarn A El Ejil.

S.S. Bihar for London:—14 bales carpets Cox and King Agents, Ltd.; 10 cases bristles Cox and King Agents Ltd.; 21 bales cow hides Lee and Muirhead; 25 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.; 16 hagsheds chutney F Nowroji.

For Antwerp:—1016 pkts. gr. oil cake M Hoosen and Sons.

For Hull:—1392 bags castor seed R Ratilal and Co.; 9331 bags gr. seed M Bhutta and Co.; 2740 bags castor seed The Cotton Agents.

For Middleborough:—200 tons manganese ore J F and Co., Ltd.

S.S. Somali for Kobe:—508 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S.S. Barenfels for Hamburg:—2614 bags gr. oil cake H Ramji and Co.

S.S. Celebes Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S.S. Jaypore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton P Mathradas and Co.; 400 bales cotton Kotak and Co.

IMPORTS
Bombay, September 13.

S.S. City of Guildford, agents K Nixon and Co., from Liverpool:—125 cases cotton piece goods; 47 cases cotton yarn; 70 cases woollen and cotton piece goods; 49 coils steel hoofs; 490 bags china clay; 40 drums sodium sulphide; 39 cases beer; 164 cases bicycle accessories; 296 bundles h'ware; 68 crts. tiles; 166 pcs. e'ware; 94 pcs. lavatories; 170 cases condensed milk; 37 cases hosiery; 50 bales wool; 45 cases cisterns; 35 cases provisions; 624 bundles steel sheets; 170 kegs petroleum grease; 33 cases electric goods; 65 cases whisky; 47 drums varnish; 22 cases bobbins; 57 cases accumulators; 94 bundles metal mfd.; 45 drums aniline dyes; 1200 bags soda ash; 700 bags bicarb soda; 1050 drums caustic soda; 100 cases muriate of ammonia; 534 drums bleaching powder; 1206 loose tyres; 34 cases biscuits; 193 bundles steel hoops; 31 cases spinning machinery; 467 loose cement pipes; 50 cases cordials, 70 cases soap powder; 157 bundles toilet soap; 49 pcs. parts of machinery; 56 bags stearine; 45 cases glass; 215 coils galv. wires; 20 bales brown paper; 186 loose weights.

S.S. Mantua, agents M M and Co., from London:—20 drums paint; 27 cases toys; 250 bales newspapers; 100 reels roofing felts; 47 cases provision; 15 cases elect. goods; 530 sacks cement; 125 cases brandy; 9 cases wine; 14 cases leather goods; 19 cases ball bearing; 57 cases machinery parts; 97 cases elect. machinery.

From Piracus:—1096 cases figs.

From Gibralter.—30 cases wine.

From Marseilles:—68 cases aniline colour; 105 cases indigo; 20 cases napthaline; 100 cases mineral water; 4 cases saffron; 18 cases art. silk goods; 88 loose tyres; 50 bundles soap; 13 bales skins.

TRADE AND FINANCE

MONEY EASY WITH CALL FUNDS AT 1/2 PER CENT.

Rise And Fall In Securities

SILVER MARKET STABLE

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Sept. 13.

MONEY.

Money was easy throughout the period under report as there were no fresh borrowers of call loans, renewals being done at 1/2 per cent. Slackness in demand is seasonal, furthermore about Rs. 14 1/2 crores of maturing unconverted 5 per cent 1935 bonds and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds are expected in the market early next week Investment in Treasury bills are met partly out of maturities and partly out of sales of sterling to Government. This week's tenders of treasury bills for Rs. 2 crores were allotted at the average rate of Rs. 1-4-1 per cent per annum. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—

One to two months 1 per cent, three months 1.1/4 per cent and six months 1 1/2 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Owing to closure of forward business in the security market and better advices regarding the European situation, the price of 3 1/2 per cent Paper advanced sharply to Rs. 91-13 on covering by bears. The highest levels attracted profit takers and besides, the news regarding the political situation were somewhat disconcerting. As a consequence, 3 1/2 per cent. Paper declined to Rs. 89/9 at the end. Other scrips were steady with moderate investment enquiry for medium term loans. 3 per cent 1941 loan showed a slight improvement to Rs. 101-9 and the new 3 per cent loan is quoted at Rs. 97-5. 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan gained from Rs. 102-15 to Rs. 103-3. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan also advanced from Rs. 104-13 to Rs. 105-12 and 1943 loan from Rs. 106-12 to Rs. 107-3. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 closed at Rs. 114. 5 per cent 1939-44 loan rose from Rs. 107-14 to Rs. 108-2, 1940-43 loan from Rs. 109 to Rs. 109-4, while 1945-55 tax free loan remained unchanged at Rs. 115-14. 5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 loan remained unaltered at Rs. 108-3. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 100-12.

EXCHANGE.

Rates in the sterling exchange market were almost unchanged with a slightly quieter feeling owing partly to the continuance of cheap money and partly to absence of export cover both against gold and merchandise. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1/6 7/64d and buyers 1/6 1/8. Forward rates were almost unchanged, 1/6 3/32 being available upto the end of the year. The turnover was, however, negligible.

Sterling depreciated further against gold currencies, particularly the dollar in the early part, the dollar rate declining from dol 4.94 5/8 to dol 4.92 7/8. At this stage, it is reported the control intervened and besides, there was selling of dollars against shipments of gold, which caused sterling to firm up to dol 4.94 1/8, closing at dol 4.93 3/4. French francs declined sympathetically from 75.04 to 74.78 but again improved and closed at 74.94. The Belga and the Italian lira finished at 29.25 1/2 and 60.50 respectively.

GOLD.

Owing to weakness in sterling during the early part, there was a sharp advance in the price of gold in the local market, caused by bear covering and purchases by option dealers owing to approach of settlement. The quotation for ready touched Rs. 35-1-3, but at the higher level, the local banks sold a fair amount. Furthermore sterling improved in terms of the dollar, causing the price of gold in the London market to drop by about 6d from the highest rate of 141/1d to 140/7 1/2d, the closing being 140/11d. The rate in the local market receded to Rs. 34-13, but improved at the close to Rs. 34-14-0. At the lower level small business was transacted for export and the tone of the market is steady. Arrivals from upcountry are small at about 10,000 tolas and stocks on hand approximate 2 lacs tolas which await disbursements at the current settlement. The daily offtake is unchanged at 3,000 tolas. The price of sovereigns continued steady closing at Rs. 22-4-0 both for ready and forward. Last week's shipment of gold per s.s. "Ranchi" amounted to Rs. 43.71 lacs. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 35-1-3 and Rs. 34-13-0 for ready and 13th September settlement and Rs. 35-1-6 and Rs. 34-13-3 for 14th October settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 51,311 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The silver market was fairly stable throughout the week with small day to day fluctuations. The tone on the whole was steady. Despite the approach of settlement, the market has shown good resistence at the level of Rs. 66. Ready silver improved sharply last Friday from Rs. 65-9 to Rs. 66-10, but gradually declined again to Rs. 65-9 on Wednesday. Thereafter the market improved to Rs. 66-8, but reacted to Rs. 65-15 yesterday. To-day however, on firmer advices from London the local rate improved and closed at Rs. 67. Arrivals from upcountry are small averaging about 10 bars a day which almost offset the daily offtake in the local market. Stocks on hand are unchanged at about 34,000 bars. In London the quotation for silver improved from 29 1/16 to 29 3/8d for ready and forward. The Shanghai dollar fluctuated between 1/5 13/16 and 1/6 7/16. The highest and lowest rates were Rs. 67-0 and Rs. 65-9 for ready, Rs. 67-1 and Rs. 65-12 for 17th September settlement and Rs. 67-5 and Rs. 66-1 for 16th October settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 3,200 in coin.

SHARES.

After an early firmness, prices in the share market gave way and finished under previous week's closing except in Cement Group where prices recovered sharply on reports of the merger scheme materializing. Even in this section a somewhat quieter tone prevailed in sympathy with the general trend of the market. Prices of cotton mill shares advanced 5 to 10 points at the opening but closed easier. The following are the highest and lowest rates during the week.

Steel shares suffered sharp declines on reports of the formation of a new iron and steel company in Calcutta in competition with the Tatas. Tata Defds. touched the low level of Rs. 496. Electric shares after an initial rise closed quieter.

Cement shares registered small price declines at the close after a firm opening.

Banks shares were steady during the week except Imperial Banks which receded from Rs. 1465 to Rs. 1445. Railway shares were steady with little change in prices.

Shares in the miscellaneous group were on the whole steady with slight price changes, closing somewhat quieter.

The Expert's Choice

White Horse has the rich aroma and mellowed smoothness possessed by only the finest whisky. Make a point of having a glass when you are tired—it is as healthy as it is refreshing. But be sure it *is* White Horse and no other whisky.

WHITE HORSE WHISKY

Sole Agents: PHIPSON & CO., LTD. Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Delhi and Rawalpindi

● A haunting fragrance, favourite of dainty women everywhere.
Included in the Hasu-no-Hana Series are Perfume, Face Powder, Talcum Powder, Brilliantine, etc.

GROSSMITH, LONDON
The famous British Perfumery House established in 1835

HASU-NO-HANA Regd
Perfume by
GROSSMITH *London*

NEW YORK COTTON

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

On Thursday the New York cotton futures market was easier on decreased buying influenced by more favourable weather. There was moderate trade buying at the decline and the market was quiet but steady.

The market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 10.47 and soon recovered opening decline on moderate enquiry and October was quoted 10.49 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased hedge selling influenced by clearing weather reports and prices declined 7 points from the highest level. The market closed at a net decline of 6 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 10.80c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 9 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 10 points at 10.60c. per lb.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

The official weather report, issued to-day, states that in the Western Belt, frequent rains have delayed field work with picking, injured the staple and assisted weevil. In the Central Belt, condition and progress continue to be satisfactory. Picking and ginning are progressing well. In the Eastern Belt the crop has deteriorated considerably in places. Stormy and rain weather has delayed picking, damaged the staple, rotted bolls and locally favoured weevil.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (10-7 a.m.)	10.49
N. Y. October Lowest (2-2 p.m.)	10.42—07
Liverpool October Highest	5.78
Liverpool October Lowest	5.74—00

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York:

11th. Sept:—Clearing weather over the Western Belt. Increased hedge selling absorbed by trade. Moderate business in dry goods. Expect a seasaw market.

12th. Sept:—Slightly more hedge selling on forecast of clearing weather. Trade buying on scale down.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York:

11th. Sept:—The United States Government weekly weather report is very unfavourable.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Market quiet. Some price fixing offset by slightly increased hedging.

New York.—Market easier owing to hedging but Far East and trade continue to buy. Good business doing in cotton goods and yarn market.

Messrs. Pirojshaw R. Vakharia and Co., have received the following cable:—

Washington.—"Secretary of Agriculture doubts whether farmers will receive money on the new loan before December 1st owing to the delay in setting up the machinery."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, September 12.

October	10.43—06
December	10.48—46
January	10.51—05
March	10.56—07
May	10.63—06
July	10.68—06
Middling Spot	10.80—06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, September 12

October	10. 7—09
December	10.42—07
January	10.44—09
Middling Spot	10.60—10

NEW YORK.

New York, September 12.

New York 10-55 A.M.—

October	10.44
December	10.49
January	10.52

New York Noon Call—

October	10.46
December	10.50
January	10.53

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, September 12

	Bales.
Day's receipts all U. S. ports	3,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the continent.	1,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, September 12.

October 1935	7.68
November 1935	7.70
January 1936	7.60
March 1936	7.57
May 1936	7.55
July 1936	7.54
September 1936	7.54
F. G. F. Spot	8.12

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Sept 13

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 31/2; Lowest Rs. 30/12; Closing Rs. 31/4

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/6; Lowest Rs. 6/5/3; Closing Rs. 6/6/9

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 6/6/9; Lowest Rs. 6/5/3; Closing Rs. 6/6/1 1/2

Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 25/8; Closing Rs. 25/9/6

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/12/7 1/2; Lowest Rs. 2/12/3; Closing Rs. 2/12/9

LIVERPOOL COTTON

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with October 5.77. There was Bombay buying which met with hedge selling at limits. Later on there was straddle selling with off take poor on reports of clear weather over the U.S. cotton belt. Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points and finally closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 6.21d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 4 points. At the close October was quoted 4.99, January 4.78 and March 4.78.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures ring was also easy with scattered selling. Sakels futures declined 3 to 4 points with spot cotton 3 points down at 8.12 per lb. Uppers futures also closed 10 to 5 points lower with spot cotton one point down at 7.17.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet with scattered selling. Sakels futures declined 4 to 5 points and Uppers futures lost 2 to 5 points.

PAYMENTS OF LOAN

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:-

The clearing weather brought out increased Southern hedging forcing down prices in spite of moderate trade demand. The Pool's announcement of having transferred October N.Y. futures purchases into distant months but indicating to deliver on tenders 125,000 bales spots held in New Orleans, if prices look attractive, is a departure from the original policy of taking up tenders on purchases of future contracts.

To-day's cables state that the Secretary of Agriculture doubts whether farmers will receive money on the new loan before December 1st. This looks as if payment is being withheld until the Supreme Court decides the appeal on the Process-Tax, and should induce farmers to take advantage of present prices. We do not overlook that stocks with consumers are small but the trade is unlikely to take up all offerings knowing that the peak of the movement has yet to come. We are not inclined to change our opinion.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, September 12.

September	5.82—04
October	5.74—04
November	5.68—05
December	5.69—04
January	5.70—0
February	5.71—03
March	5.72—04
April	5.72—04
May	5.73—03
June	5.73—03
July	5.73—03
August	5.71—03
September	5.69—03
October	5.69—03
Middling Spot	6.21—01

To-day's 10 12 A. M. Quotations —

October	5.77
January	5.72

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, September 12.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.14
Fine (Good Staple)	5.29
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.44
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.06
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.21
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.36
Bengal—	
Good	3.80
Fully Good	3.90
Fine	4.02
Scinde—	
Fully Good	3.90
Fine	4.02
Superfine	4.14

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, September 12.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels October sellers 28/3.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels October sellers 27/3.

South Australian (wheat) Parcels September sellers 29/6

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, September 12

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta Sept./Oct. nominal per cwt. 6/6.

C & F Bombay :—

Sept./Oct. sellers per cwt. 6/3

C & F Karachi :—

Sept./Oct. sellers per cwt. 6/3

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York September 12

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality 6 1/2.

LINSEED OILS.

London, September 12

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Sept sellers 22/6

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt.: Jan/April sellers 22/10 1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, September 11.

Smoked sheet standard rubber per lb., sellers 5-1/2.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay Sept. 13.

B C Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Sept/April

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 May/Dec

Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 to Feb.

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Mar/Dec

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 271 1/4

Banks selling T T 269 1/4

Banks buying T T 266 1/2

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 562

Banks buying D D 572

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 54 7/8

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 54 5/8

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 78 1/4

Banks buying T T 77 7/8

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 137

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 103 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.93 3/4 12th inst

Hongkong/London 2/0 5/8 13th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/6 3/16 13th inst.

Japan/London 1/2 9/64 13th inst.

Java/London 7.27 13th inst.

London/Paris 74.94 12th inst.

London/Belgium 29.25 1/2 12th inst.

London/Switzerland 15.18 1/4 12th inst

London/Italy 60.50 12th inst.

London/Berlin 12.27 1/2 12th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 12th inst.

London/New York 4.93 13/16 12th inst.

London/Amsterdam 7.31 1/4 12th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold £7-0-11 12th inst.

Silver London Ready 29 3/8 12th inst.

Silver London Forward 29 3/8 12th inst.

Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 12th inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 12th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 12th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.

3 Mos 3/4 per cent.

6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

BANKS OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Sept. 12.

	This week.
Total Bullion	£194,200,000
Public Deposits	£ 16,000,000
(a) Other Deposits	£128,900,000
Government Securities	£ 84,500,000
(b) Other Securities	£ 24,700,000
Notes and Coins	£ 54,000,000
Notes in Circulation	£400,300,000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities	37.24
(a) Other Deposits, include Bankers	£ 91,000,000
(b) Other Securities, include discounts and advances	£ 12,400,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, September 12

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	7 Nominal
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	82
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	82 7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104 1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	104-1 8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	115 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	112 3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	103
National Bank of India	42
P & O. Banking Corporation.	10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, September 12.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, September 12.

T. T. London on —	
New York closing rate	4.93 13/16
Paris	74.94
Berlin	12.27-1/2
Madrid	36.16
Amsterdam	7.31-1/4
Brussels	29.25 1/2
Milan	60.50
Berne	15.18 1/4
Prague	119.45

SEEDS.

London, September 12.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Sept. sellers £9-8-9.

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Sept./Oct. sellers £11-11-3.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton Sept./Oct. sellers £11-13-9.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent c.i.f. ton Sept./Oct. sellers £12-17-6.

Castorseeds Bombay c.i.f. ton Sept./Oct. sellers £12-6-3

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Sept 12

December	2.48—02
March	2.06—
May	2.11 plus 01
July	2.16 plus 01

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Forward business was closed to-day in shares on account of clearing. 3 1/2 per cent paper changed hands at Rs. 89 on cash basis.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

October 138 December 123 January 122 March 121 May 116 at Cross Rate 4.93 3/4.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1936 200—Liverpool May 1936 5.73 Rs. 49 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1936 200—New York May 10.63 Rs. 39 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.93 3/4.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 202 1/4; Highest 203 1/4; Lowest 202 1/4; Closing 203 1/4.

Oomra D/J Op. 182 1/2; Highest 184 Lowest 182 1/4; Closing 184.

Bengal D/J. Op. 136 1/4; Highest 137; Lowest 136 1/4; Closing 137 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 31-3-36) Rs. 22.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-35) Rs. 5.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 10th September	1,164
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	7,049
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	24,189
Decrease	17,140

BHAVNAGAR MARKET

Bhavnagar, Sept 13

Groundnut oil Kartak Rs. 4/10

Groundnut September Rs. 2/13

January Rs. 2/6/6

Sugar Ready Rs. 4/12

Hira Rs. 4/15/3

Moti Rs. 4/14/3

Shipment August Rs. 4/0/6

September Rs. 4

October and/or December Rs. 3/15/9

January and/or March Rs. 4

Sutar Goldmohar Rs. 99/8/0

Jota Rs. 1/12/0

Rice Small Mill Rs. 6/11/0

Mill Sugandhi Rs. 7/5/0

Paca Long Rs. 7/4/0

Corrugate Rs. 9/4/0

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST:—Cloudy showers. North Carolina partly cloudy. Light rain in Florida.

CENTRAL:—Fair and warmer.

WEST:—Generally fair.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Following firm foreign advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 67/8 on active buying. It is reported that America was a buyer at the close yesterday in London. Later on there was some realising which depressed prices to Rs. 67/4. Gold market was fairly steady Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1/6 3/16 with a steady tone.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	67 5 0
First settlement	67 5 0
Second settlement	67 9 0
Ready gold	34 14 9
First settlement	34 14 9
Second settlement	34 15 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, September 12.

Market Quietly Steady

Spot	29 3/8
Forward	29 3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, September 12

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7-0 1½.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Sept. 12.

September	65.95+10
December	66.20+03
March	66.60+15

LONDON METALS.

London September 12

	£
Copper Braziers	47-1/4
Yellow Metal	39-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	15-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English ingots Liverpool F. O. B.	211-1/1

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, Sept 13

London market—

Standard Copper Cash buyers £33-13-9

Standard Copper Cash sellers £33-15-0

Standard Copper 3 months £34-1-3

Electrolytic copper £37-15-0

New York market—

Blue Eagle 8 1/2 cents

Non-Blue Eagle 8 cents

Bombay market—

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30-14-0

Copper Sheets Rs. 35-14-0

Copper Asho Rs. 35-12-0

Tone: Firm

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Sept 13

Ready Javas Rs. 13-13-3

S S Begum Rs. 4-1-9

Shipment Aug-Sept Rs. 4-0-9

Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 4-0-0

Shipment Jan-March Rs. 4-0-9

Java Spot S. 3.70

Kesar Rs. 14-5-0

Saraya Rs. 13-13-0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened easy at Rs. 199/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 197/12 on increased selling influenced by easier American advices. It is reported that cotton growers in America will not be able to get loans on cotton before December. This statement was considered bearish and was followed by increased selling.

In the local market there was further selling and prices declined to Rs. 197/8. Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point but there was some short covering in the local market which improved prices to Rs. 198/8. The market was steady at this level and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 198/4

Oomra D/J Rs. 178/12

Bengal D/J Rs. 134/12

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Sept 13

	Sup Fine	F	G	Good
M G—				
Broach No. 2	224	221	217	212
Punjab-Ame	245	242	238	233
Surat	296	293	289	284
Rajpipla	296	293	289	284
Navsari	301	298	294	289

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Bengal Superfine	152/153
Bengal Fine	145/147
Bengal F.G.	141/142
Sindh-Punjab Fine	145/147
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	141/142
Wardha-Hingt	201/202
Nagpur Savner	203/104
Pundhurna	191/192
Yeotmal	191/192
Arvi	189/190
Ellichpur	189/190
Berar	187/189
Khamgaon	189/191
Mulkapur	186/187
Khandesh	186/187
Jalna/Sailu	186/187
Burwah Sanavad	189
Broach Fine	219/224
Punjab/American	224/229
Punjab/American mix	214/219
Cambodia	274/279
Cambodia 2nd crop	234/239
Compta Good	234/244
Bagalkot	224/229
Western	224/229
Kampala	327
Busoga	324
Jinja	317
New Manza	303

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Sept 13

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales.

	11-9-35	This year.
Khandesh	...	167
Central India	...	98
Barsi and Nagar	...	4
Berar	13	242
Total Oomras	13	511
Dholera	42	1,537
Rajputana	55	187
Sind-Punjab	469	1,032
Broach	10	10
Coompta and Dharwar	...	81
Westerns-Northerns	85	875
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	62	352
American	...	627
Egyptian and African	...	2,573
Total	736	7,785

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 5th Sept

In full-pressed bales.

	11-9-35	This year.
Europe	365	4,953
Japan and China	1,069	8,045
Coast Ports	253	759
Up-country by Rail	...	2,434
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	2,976
Total	1,687	19,167

COTTON TEJIMANDI

Bombay, Sept 13

New yearly Tejimandi on Broach April/May 1936 Rs. 23

New yearly Teji on Rs. 250 April/May 1936 Rs. 2

New yearly Mandi on Rs. 175 April/May 1936 Rs. 3 1/2

Monthly Tejimandi April/May 1936 Rs. 5.

Monthly Rs. 5 difference Teji April/May 1936 Rs. 1

Monthly Rs. 5 difference Mandi April May 1936 Rs. 1

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 12-9-35	740000	583000
Receipts yesterday 12-9-35	33000	24000
Exports to date 12-9-35	329000	383000
Stock at Ports 6-9-35	1301000	2470000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-9-35	1179000	1144000
Stock at Liverpool 6-9-35	501000	994000
Visible Supply 6-9-35	3221000	5175000
Quantity in sight 6-9-35	887000	632000
Quantity out of sight 6-9-35	787000	781000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

	Cwts
Wheat	2,957
Linseed	18,244
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	421
Gingellyseed	71
Poppyseed	374
Groundnuts	10,629
Castorseed	57
Rice	10,669
Myrabollams	840
Cottonseed	4,399
Mowraseed	336
Gram	2,097
Joowar	667
Maize	2
Barley	2,314
Bajree	814
	Tons
Coal	2,353

Weight Of U. S. Cotton Crop Movement To Come

End Of Government Control Of Markets

Bombay, Sept. 13.

The changes in values over the week in the three markets with which we are primarily concerned show considerable disparity—New York ending 13 points higher, Liverpool 13 points higher and the local market Rs. 8 higher, State Messrs. Langley and Co.

Interest has centred mainly on the 2nd Bureau Report issued on the 9th instant. Nothing is so certain as the uncertainty of cotton, and a reduction in the crop estimate of a little over 300,000 bales came as a surprise to most. The official estimate was 11,489,000 bales, the condition 64.5 per cent and the yield per acre 192 lbs., comparing with 11,798,000 bales, 73.6 per cent and 198.3 lbs. per acre a month ago. The reduction is more than accounted for by the deterioration of the Texas crop by some 400,000 bales—the yield there having been reduced from 162 lbs. to 140 lbs., as a result of "heavy insect damage" and "excessive temperatures"—a quaint combination surely to those who have always understood that the one thing the bollweevil cannot stand is excessive heat! However, the market is now faced with the prospect of 11 1/2 million bales instead of 12 millions—at any rate until the next Bureau Report.

PROSPECTIVE YIELD.

But whether the ultimate yield be 11 millions or 13 millions, the weight of the crop movement has still to come. Under normal conditions, the speculative element plays a very large part in the orderly marketing of the crop and takes its full share of the hedge selling. This season, however all advices indicate that the outside speculative interest is nil and the market level therefore is dependent entirely on the question of the immediate supply and demand. While the demand is a questionable quantity, the supply, over the next three months, is a very certain one and a continuation of the downward trend seems to us inevitable until at least half the crop has found a home.

We think our Liverpool correspondents correctly assess the position in a recent cable by pointing out that with the Government holdings of some 5 million bales for sale at 13 cents it seems reasonable to assume free sales of present crop now while 12 cents is in practice procurable by producers, in preference to holding or loaning for the small premium between 12 cents and 13 cents that the potential sale of their last season's holdings at the latter figure makes very problematical.

DROP IN CROSS RATE.

The disparity in the Liverpool market is very largely accounted for by a drop in the Cross Rate of roughly 3/4 per cent, but free trade calling also helped to the steadier tone that has ruled there.

An interesting announcement was made by Mr. Johnston, the Manager of the Cotton Producers' Pool, to the effect that to co-ordinate the Pool's policy with that of the modified cotton loan programme for 1935-36, which was designed to create free market conditions, the Pool's "long" futures holdings were being transferred to distant months. Thus ends Government control of the "futures" and "spot" markets, for the betterment of the whole trade.

Locally, values have raced ahead of all trade demand on heavy speculative short covering and free buying by option dealers. Undoubtedly, the position was grossly oversold but, as is usual on such occasions, the pendulum has swung as far in the opposite direction and the market is now almost as grossly overbought.

The firmer tone has resulted in a small improvement in the demand from Japan though this has mostly been met out of stocks of Indians in that country. A certain amount of new crop business has also been booked though at unremunerative prices.

Europe, though showing a little more interest, has bought only on a very small scale, while China has been indifferent.

POOR REQUEST.

Local mills have shown a keener interest in 20s warp cotton mainly but also in other staple descriptions. The longer staples, however, have been in poor request.

A renewal of fairly widespread rains has been received with mixed feelings. It has undoubtedly done good in the Broach and Gujerat areas and in the United Provinces but was unwelcome in the Central parts of the country where fine weather is needed. On the whole, however, crop prospects continue rosy.

As our already dear parity has narrowed some 15 to 20 Liverpool points further, it is unlikely that any large export enquiry will develop and we favour sales of Broach against purchases of Liverpool and New York.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Bombay, Sept 13

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:—

The second U. S. Bureau Report was issued on 9th instant and gave the estimated crop figure of 11,489,000 bales with a yield of 192 lbs. per acre. These figures compare with 11,798,000 and 198.3 in last month's report and with 9,252,000 bales and a yield of 162.6 lbs. in the corresponding report a year ago.

The crop estimate was distinctly lower than many people expected, and was attributed chiefly to a heavy deterioration in Texas and Oklahoma owing to excessive insect damage and continued dry weather, but the market did not immediately respond as might have been expected as the South was obviously waiting to sell hedges in increasing quantities on any substantial advance.

With a crop now estimated at under 11 1/2 millions it is improbable that we shall see a total production of 12 millions, even if conditions are favourable till the end of the season, which has been by no means the case since the last report was published, and this merely confirms our previous opinion that a price of between 10 and 10 1/2 cents is justified until the peak of the Southern hedge selling is passed and that later in the season we shall see higher prices for American cotton.

STATISTICAL POSITION

The local market has been very strong during the week and prices here have advanced proportionately more than those in America. Bazaar traders are evidently anticipating higher prices eventually, and are also influenced by the strength of the statistical position in Bombay where stocks are now reduced to 5,06,052 against 7,93,449 last year, and will become still further depleted before the new crop starts to arrive in any quantity.

In addition to the statistical position the technical position of this market is also a strong one as there is a large "short" interest, which still remains to be covered.

These factors are likely to keep Indian prices out of parity for some time to come, but we repeat our argument that as the consumption of American cotton is likely to be increased this year owing to its cheaper value, outside growths will not be in such demand as they were, and that there will be a considerable widening in the parity between the two markets, when the weight of Indian arrivals begins to make itself felt.

The Monsoon continues to progress favourably in most districts, but we expect to hear reports of damage shortly from parts of the Central Provinces due to excessive rains unless the weather clears in the next few days.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 12

September	0.91 3/8c
December	0.92 3/8c
May	0.93 1/4c

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 12

October	73d.
December	72d.
March	71 5/8d.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 12.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	7
Amer. Forn Power Gold D.	72
Amer. Forn. Power 7 per cent P	33
Electric Bond Common	13
Amr. Water Works 6 per cent Pfd.	76
Consolidated Gas	28
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd. A.	86
Columbia Gas	13
American Tel. and Tel.	145
Western Union Telg.	50 1/2
Radio Corp.	8
Chesapeake and Ohio	46
New York Central	25 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	17
Ere R. R.	12
Union Pacific R. R.	102
Great North Pfd.	26
Bethelehem Steel	39
United States Steel	45 3/4
American Smelting	45
Noranda Mines	39
Int. Nickel of Canada	29 1/2
Canadian Nat. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent 1956	107 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	20 1/4
Kennecott Copper	24
International Harvester	59
Allis Chalmers	28
Eaton Mfg.	28
Western Electric Inst.	18
Ford Motors of Canada A	27
General Motor	45 1/4
Packard Motor	5
Kelvinators	12
Bendix Aviation	22
Sperry Corp	13
Goodyear Tyre	20
U. S. Rubber	14
St. Oil of N. J.	44
Atlantic Refining	28
Hiram Walker	28
Du Pont de Nemours	125
National Dairy	15 1/2
General Foods	33
Chase Bank	31
National City Bank	29 1/4
American Radiator	18
Amr. Celanese	28
Canadian Nat. Rly. 5 per cent 1969	108

Easier market. Brokers loans up 5,100,000 dollars.

Total business 1/3/4 million.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Sept. 12.

3 per cent India Sterling Loan	82
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 93	
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59	104 3/4
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55	112
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68	116
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38	103 5/8
6 per cent Inda Sterling Loan 1935/37	100 3/8
3 per cent India Sterling Loan New 3/8 dis.	
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	82 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	103 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	104 5/8

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT DOWN

Gold Quiet But Silver Firm

WHEAT STEADY AND LINSEED STRONG

Rubber Easy But Jute Strong

BOMBAY, Sept 13

On Friday cross rates were a shade easier.

NEW YORK COTTON DULL
New York cotton dull and uninteresting with minor fluctuations.

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER FIRM
London gold was quiet but silver was firm.

WHEAT STEADY AND LINSEED FIRM
Wheat was steady but linseed was firm. Rubber was easy. Jute was strong.

INCREASED INTEREST IN SECURITIES
The London Stock Exchange displayed rather more cheerful sentiment following better political news from abroad. Giltedged securities attracted increased interest.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

	New York, Sept 13
Previous closing	10.43
To-day's opening	10.41
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	10.42
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Liverpool, Sept 13
Previous closing	5.74
To-day's opening	5.73
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	5.75
Difference	+01

BROACH EXPECTATION
New April-May ..... Rs. 198-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 13

Trading was very dull and uninteresting in the absence of speculative enquiry with traders watching further developments in weather and administrative formalities with regard to the new loan. Meanwhile there is nothing to stir the market from its present lethargy.

Business in October was done at the opening at 10.41 i.e. 2 points lower than previous closing. Prices showed slightly easy tendency on scattered southern selling but pressure was not sufficient to cause any marked decline as a result of which movements were narrow with prices maintaining the previous level.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.42 with a decline of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 13

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (10.47/10.47) 10.42/10.41
December (10.53/10.51) 10.47/10.46
January (10.53/10.53) 10.49/10.49

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Sept 13

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (5.78) 5.74
American December (5.72) 5.67
Egyptian October (7.70) 7.69
Egyptian November (7.72) 7.71

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 13

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 199 and Rs. 198-4 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 198-12 with New York closing futures 1 point down.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept 13

Silver opened steady at Rs. 66/10, 66/12 and 67/1. The market was rather more active on increased buying activity following firmer China cables but prices subsequently reacted on scattered selling and liquidation on the lack of response from London. However finally prices partially rallied on covering demand and closed at steady at Rs. 66/12, 66/14 and 67/3 after touching Rs. 67/8, 67/10 and 67/15.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/14/3, 34/14/6 and 34/15. Prices showed easier tendency on local selling and realising due to easier franc and closed steady at Rs. 34/13/6, 34/13/9 and 34/14/6.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Bombay, Sept. 13

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, the 6th September 1935.

(i) Demand liabilities in India	110,68,54,000
(ii) Time liabilities in India	98,02,48,000
(iii) Cash in India—	
(a) Notes	5,91,27,000
(b) Rupees	53,96,000
(c) Subsidiary coin	26,34,000
(iv) Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	35,56,27,000
(v) Advances in India	88,36,07,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	3,19,27,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Sept 13
Previous closing	4.93 3/4
To-day's opening	4.93 7/8
To-day's closing	4.94 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Sept 13
Previous closing	4.93 13/16
To-day's opening	4.93 5/8
To-day's closing	4.94 3/16
Difference	+.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

	London, Sept 13
Previous closing	74.94
To-day's opening	74.93
To-day's closing	75.01
Difference	+07

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 13

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93 5/8 and then slightly eased to 4.93 9/16 subsequently rising gradually to 4.94 3/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.94 3/16

Franc opened at 74.93 and declined to 74.91 with slight variations thereafter.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 75.01

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 13

The market was quietly steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 3/8d.	29 9/16d.
Forward	29 3/8d.	29 5/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 13

Gold per ounce (£7-0-11) £7-0-10 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept 13

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept 13
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.65 7/8) 5.65 3/4
New York on Bombay	(37.35) 37.35
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93 1/4) 0.93 1/2
London on Shanghai	(1-6 1/4) 1-6 1/4
London on Milan	(60.46) 60.46
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:

Name of Company	Latest prices. £		
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	86	0	0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0	10	6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	104	10	0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0	10	0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord. A Stock	22	15	0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord.	3	5	6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1	12	6
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2	2	0
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	2	17	6
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Pfd. Stk.	29	0	0
Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	86	0	0
East India Distilleries and S. F. Ord.	1	0	6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6	17	6
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	47	15	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	103	10	0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	2	7	3
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0	2	9
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent. Debs.	104	0	0
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	2	1	6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb.	94	0	0

The State Of Trade

Bombay: Sept. 13.

Securities:—Market easy on weakness in London Indian Sterling Securities. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper quoted at Rs. 89. No room for further decline.

Shares:—Market demoralised. Utter absence of enquiry. Investors holding aloof—Bears selling—market oversold. Look for sharp rally.

Cotton:—Heavy unloading by recent Buyers. U. S. advices easy. American cotton-growers not likely to get 10 cent loan before December. Fears of increased hedge-selling. Weather clearing.

Seeds:—Wheat steady on unfavourable Political European situation. Sales on strong markets advisable. Linseed steady on unfavourable weather in Argentine. Governments declining on fears of tenders. Bears selling. Castorseeds market weak. Absence of speculative support. Cotton seed steady owing to strong statistical situation.

Gold:—Market flat. Small turnover. Price fluctuations on changes in Dollar-Sterling cross rates.

Silver:—Market stable. Speculative business decreased. Foreign advices steady. America constant buyer at present rates only.

Yarn:—Market dull. Marked absence of any demand from upcountry. Prices easy. 80's double Egyptians Rs. 1-2.

Cloth:—Market quiet. General business slow. Dealers' stocks fairly large. Retail enquiry for Fancy and Print Cloth.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 13

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 71 and December 70 1/4. Some sporadic buying continud but actual business remained small with undertone fairly steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 13

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.91 3/8. The market was very quiet in the absence of any important enquiry with operators adopting waiting attitude.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept 13

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£221 3/4 buyers £222 sellers. Firm) £222 buyers £222 1/2 sellers. Steady.
Linseed (£15 5/8 buyers £15 3/4 sellers. Very steady) £16 buyers. No sellers. Firm.
Electrolytic Copper (£37 1/4 to £37 3/4) £37 1/2 to £38 1/4
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept 13

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India and China bought. Speculator bought and sold. Buyers satisfied. Market closed quiet."

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-9 3/4) 1-9 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0 3/4) 2-0 3/4

JUTE

September October New Crop (£16 3/8) £17 paid and buyers
Dunlop September (£20) £20 sellers
Lightning September (£18 1/4 sellers) £18 1/4 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (5 7/16 paid and buyers) 5 3/8 paid and value
Forward (5 9/16 paid and sellers) 5 7/16 paid and value

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay September/October (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta September/Octoher (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata September (£9 7/16 sellers) £9 7/16 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal October (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 1/2 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Sept 13

Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6	13	9
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	6	14	3
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	6	14	3
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	6	13	9

General Tone Brighter On Stock Exchange

GOOD RECOVERY IN GILT-EDGED SECURITIES

Laval's Speech Most Favourably Received In City Circles

STRONG SPECULATIVE DEMAND IN TIN AND COPPER

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept 13

M. Laval's speech met the most favourable reception in city circles and although fresh business on the Stock Exchange was checked by week-end considerations, the general tone was brighter, giltedged especially showing good recovery.

Commodities were more or less featureless with the exception of woodoil which further improved. Tin and copper both met strong speculative and covering demand.

Wall Street opened easy but later rallied under lead mining shares.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept 13

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £93 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

London, Sept 13

Thursday, September 5, £93 3/4
Friday, September 6, £94
Monday, September 9, £94 1/4
Tuesday, September 10, £94 1/4
Wednesday, September 11, £93 3/4
Thursday, September 12, £93

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 13
3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were better with more doing owing to political advices from abroad. Giltedgeds and Indian Loans were very firm. Industrials developed better tendency after early hesitation.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£83) £83 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£104 3/8) £104 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 1/2) £115 1/4
3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£104 3/4) £104 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 3/4) £112 3/4

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-0) 20-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits shars (4 1/4) 4 1/4
Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8
Musical Industries (27-0) 27-0
Princhin Johnson (40-9) 40-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (112-0) 112-0
Realisation 1930 (£81) £81 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (42-0) 42-0
University Ordinary (28-9) 28-9
Ford Motors (34-7 1/2) 33-9
Cable Wires (£7) £7
British American Tobacco (113-9) 114-4 1/2
Camera A (£8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (137-6) 136-10 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (18-0) 18-0
Distillers (92-6) 92-0
Bred and Dyers (8-9) 8-9
British Celanese (12-7 1/2) 13-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-3) 62-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (54-9) 54-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-0) 7-0
Western Limited Ordinary (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (£30) £30
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-1 1/2) 5-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£103 1/2) £103

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept 13

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£97 1/2) £97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India (£93) £93
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-) (£112) £112.
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£116) £116
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1937 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1934-38 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (22-6) 22-6
Donaro Tea (43-9) 45-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (33-0) 33-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (20-9) 20-3
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-0) 27-6

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/2) £9 1/4

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (55-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-9
Rio Tintos (£17) £17
East Rand Proprietors (50-3) 50-9
Rand Mines (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£13 1/8) £13
Goddar New (£10) £10
Moddar New (72-6) 71-10 1/2
Sub Niger (£12 3/8) £12 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (41-3) 40-0
Union Corporation (£8) £8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (36-3) 36-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (60-7 1/2) 61-10- 1/2
Burma Oil (76-10 1/2) 76-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-0) 5-0
Shell Transport (69-4 1/2) 70-0
Royal Dutch (£26) £26

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£47 3/4) £47 3/4
L M Ford (£18 1/4) £18 1/4
L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
Southern Dutch (£19) £19
London Paris 5 per cent (£132 1/2) £132 1/2
London Board G Stock (£100 3/4) £101 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 13

The following were the closing rates:—

General Motor (dol 46 1/8) unquoted
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 20 3/8) dol 20 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 46 3/4) dol 46 1/3
U S Steel Preference (dol 111 1/2) dol 110

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept 13

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	2	9
Wheat May	4	8	0
Linseed September	6	7	6
Linseed May	6	14	3

The tone was firm.

CANADIAN WHEAT CROP

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Since the publication of the U.S.A. Bureau, Chicago prices have declined whilst Liverpool has been sustained on the political outlook, state Messrs. M. and B. Stern.

The Canadian bureau published on the 11th instant estimates Spring crop at 291 million bushels against private estimates of 278 million and last year's final harvest of 264 million.

The conditions in Argentine remain uneven with a deficiency of rainfall in the North though the weather forecast indicates rainfall either to-day or during the week-end.

In view of the forth-coming elections in Canada next month, and the Opposition Party's critical attitude over the Grain Board and their pegged price including 200 million bushels stock together with the recent rains in U.S.A. having been beneficial to the Spring crop we continue to recommend sales on all upturns.

The following cable was received from our Head Office on the 11th inst.

"Wheat looks higher temporarily would sell only in strong markets."

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Steady And Teas Unchanged

CALCUTTA, Sept 13

Jutes ruled steady throughout session and fair turnover resulted. Further there was improvement at the close. In coals there was limited business with rates kept fairly steady. Teas were unchanged. In miscellaneous, Iron and Steel issues and Midnapore Zemindary were a turn better. Government securities were quiet but steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities: Three half per cent Government paper 89/7; four per cent Loan 1960/70 105/11; four per cent Loan 1943 107/5; five per cent Loan 1945/55 116/4; five per cent Loan 1940/43 109/14 small lot.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1452/8; Imperial conty 255; Reserve Bank 121.

Railway: Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Lt 130

Cotton: Kesoram 3/2 small lot

Coals: Bengal 246; Bokaro and Raingur 8/4 cum div; Burrakur 11/15 small lots.

Jutes: Anglo India 381 small lot; Auckland 194/8 small lot; Barnagore 131; Belvedere 324 small lot; Clive 25/6. Delta 317 small lots; Fort Gloster ordy 470; Fort Gloster pref 145 small lot; Gondalpara 796 small lot; Howrah 46/4; Hukumchand 11/4; Kamarhatty 460; Kankinarrah 386 small lot; Kinnison pref 143/8; Lansdowne 131 small lot; National 21/10 small lots; Naihati 38/ small lots; Unions 310.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6/8 ex div; Bengal Chemical pref 15/8 small lots; Bengal Telephone pref 14/2; Bareilly Elec 13/12; Bengal Iron 3/13; Indian Iron and Steel 8/3; Concord of India 11/4 small lot; Indian Wood Products 18/4; Midnapore Zemindary 58 small lot; Sugars: Cawnpore 31/8; Champaran 17/8; Teas: Darjeeling Tea and Chinchona 151; Dimkusi 25/8; Hattikhira 23/14; Tezpore ordy 9/6.—A.P.

Misappropriations In Bombay Municipality

COMMITTEE SATISFIED WITH MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION

Revelations of misappropriations, etc., contained in the report issued by the Test Audit Officer of the Bombay Municipality, appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" in Friday's issue. Below is given the report of the Bombay Municipal Commissioner in connection with the subjects dealt with:—

"With reference to Improvements Committee Resolution No. 462, dated the 8th January 1935, forwarding to me for remarks a copy of the Test Audit Officer's Report pertaining to the Estate Agent and Land Manager's Department for the period from 1st April 1934 to 30th September 1934. I have the honour to reply "seriatim" to the paras. (Paragraphs 1 to 20 of this letter deal respectively with the remarks made by the Test Audit Officer in paragraphs 16 to 35 of his report, accompanying the Commissioner's letter No. T.A.O. 763, dated the 18th December, 1934, which is printed as (a) above.) therein as follows:—

The audit notes received from the Test Officer are being attended to and irregularities pointed out set right. The delay in sending replies was in several cases inevitable as the replies could be sent only after all the objections were fully attended to. However, orders have now been issued that all audit notes should be replied to within three months and a register kept of all such notes.

ARREARS OF RENT

The statement of arrears of rent as on 1st October 1933 with the demand, recoveries, etc., for the quarter ending 31st December 1932, was submitted to the Chief Accountant on 27th June 1934, after the sanction of the Standing Committee to write off the irrecoverable amount of arrears was received, vide Standing Committee Resolution No. 68, dated the 18th April 1934. This was returned by the Chief Accountant stating that he required a certified statement of arrears as on 1st October 1933. This statement of arrears has been sent to the Chief Accountant together with the quarterly statements for the 3 quarters ending 30th June 1934, with a request to return them duly checked. Some difficulty however has arisen over the question of reconciliation of the figures in the Estate Agent's Department and the Chief Accountant's Department and this difficulty has been accentuated by intimations of recoveries not having been regularly received from the Chief Accountant's Department. The work of reconciliation has been taken in hand with the assistance of the Test Audit Officer.

Locks of vacant rooms are being removed by mischievous persons and with a view to avoid this, doors of vacant rooms are closed by battens or nails in some cases. The question of providing suitable strong locks is being considered by the Estate Agent in consultation with Mechanical Engineer. As there are about 2,700 rooms vacant in the chawls and acquired buildings, there will be great difficulty in keeping these rooms properly locked and protected as there are no watchmen to look after them.

The old trunks found by the Test Audit Officer lying in one room were useless and were left by the last tenant who had absconded. These have been removed and treated as scrap. The articles belonging to the tenant who had been ejected through the Court could not be disposed of without the Court's order.

The 8 stalls referred to are old lettings given on the basis of rent of Rs. 4 per month for an area of 6 ft. by 6 ft., which gives to the land a rate of Rs. 200 per square yard on a 6 per cent basis. Some of the stall-holders have occupied a small area. The "pan" shop is a temporary projection made by the tenant who occupies a hotel. Such projections are allowed even on public streets. The rent of this hotel is Rs. 35 per month as compared with the rent of Rs. 25 per month for the adjoining shop. The rent therefore includes the fee for the projection.

MUNICIPALITY'S "DIFFICULTIES."

Action against the cripple was started before the visit of the Test Audit Officer. He was, however, removed with great difficulty with the help of the Police after about four months. It is very difficult to keep out squatters from the compound of the Chandanwadi Chawls, but every effort is being made to keep the compound clear with the help of the Police. The two women stall-holders were trespassers, and have been made our tenants from 1st November 1934.

The question regarding the provision of locks to vacant rooms is dealt with in reply to para. 3 above. The lock on the vacant room in question was placed by a neighbour to prevent undesirable persons occupying it. The room was vacant.

There are more than 20,000 Municipal tenants and it is difficult to prevent the tenants, arrears against whom have been written off, coming and occupying rooms in Municipal Chawls or properties. Owing to periodical transfers of Chawl Superintendents and Rent Collectors from one section to another some such cases perhaps escape notice. We have no separate staff for the purpose of tracing absconding tenants. An index of the arrears register is now being prepared, and rooms will not be allotted to persons in arrears.

Efforts are being made to recover the Court costs where the tenants from whom the same are due are in occupation. In case of their failure to pay the same, steps will be taken to eject them.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REMARKS.

The Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. G. I. Griffiths, Messrs. K. T. Shah, Sultan Chinoy, S. C. Canibata and A. P. Sabawala in the course of their report on this subject observe:—

"The Sub-Committee have carefully considered the Test Audit Officer's Report and the Commissioner's reports thereon and are satisfied with the explanations given by him with regard to the several points raised by the Test Audit Officer, and beg to recommend that the communications be forwarded to the Corporation with reference to their Resolution No. 6294, dated the 8th October, 1923, with a recommendation that they be recorded, and the Commissioner be requested to submit a separate report to the Standing Committee with regard to the suggestion made by the Test Audit Officer regarding the preparation of bills of property taxes in respect of the properties standing in the name of the Bombay Municipality (Improvements)."

Can A Lawyer Appear As Witness And Counsel In The Case?

The Chief Justice at the Bombay High Court made important observations regarding the point whether it would amount to professional misconduct for a lawyer who appears as a witness in a case to appear as counsel in the same case.

"Speaking quite generally" observed his lordship, "and without regard to the facts of this case, it is as a rule undesirable for any one to appear as counsel in a case in which he is likely to be a witness as to disputed questions of fact; and if an advocate appears in such a case, his conduct may amount to professional misconduct.

"But," continued his lordship, "I am asked here to make an order before any appearance has been made, and to restrain the counsel from appearing in the case. Whether, if I were satisfied that what counsel is proposing to do will amount to professional misconduct, I could restrain him, it is not necessary to consider, because I am certainly not prepared to lay it down that the mere fact that counsel appears in a case in which he may be a witness must amount to professional misconduct. Every case must be decided on its own facts I am not prepared to say that the threatened appearance will necessarily amount to professional misconduct, and therefore I am not prepared at the present stage to restrain it, even if I have jurisdiction to do so."

PETITION DISMISSED.

These remarks were made by his lordship in dismissing the petition of Narsidas Nathubhai Vohra of Ahmedabad against the judgment of the joint 1st class sub-judge who rejected his request that Mr. Mulchand Asharam Shah, a pleader of Ahmedabad, should not be allowed to appear as counsel in a particular case in which the petitioner as the defendant wanted to call Mr. Shah as a defence witness. This case is now pending before the sub-judge.

Mr. R. J. Thakore appeared for the petitioner; Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. P. A. Dhruva for the first opponent and Mr. M. R. Jaykar with Mr. H. M. Choksi for the 2nd opponent.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1935

Will Govt. Revise Policy Towards Communists?

Home Member's "No" To Prof. Ranga's Question On Calcutta High Court Judgment

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Sept. 13.

In answer to the question by Prof. Ranga, Sir Henry Craik laid on the table copy of the Calcutta High Court judgment in the case Crown versus Kamala Krishna Sircar: Prof. Ranga asked: Are the Government prepared to revise their policy in the light of that judgment towards the Communists Communists organisations and Communist propaganda and also their go on Communists? Sir Henry Craik replied: That judgment has reference to the prosecutions under the provisions of Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code. There is no question of revising the policy of the Government towards Communism.

PEASANTS IN QUETTA

Mr. Acheson informed Prof. Ranga that peasants in Quetta suffered loss approximately of rupees five and a half lakhs. About 2,676 houses of theirs were destroyed and roughly 12,800 peasants were rendered homeless. Grants had been made for reconstruction of their houses but as there have been no appreciable damage to the land it has not been found necessary to take steps to settle the peasants elsewhere.

Mr. Mitchell informed Prof. Ranga that the basis of the allocation of grants for the development of the Handloom Weaving would in the future years be considered by the Seventh Industries Conference to be held in October. The last allocation was made according to the principles recommended by the last conference.

NO EXPULSION OF CHETTIARS

Mr. Acheson informed Mr. N. C. Bardaloi that the expulsion order against certain Indian Chettiars by the Indo-China Government was cancelled upon a representation being made by the Government of India through His Majesty's Government and diplomatic channels. There was no truth in the allegation that Indians in Ceylon and Singapore were being ill-treated. Government had received no complaints of ill-treatment of Indians in Java.

Mr. Mitchell informed Mr. N. C. Bardaloi that the Government were considering the possibility of amalgamating the London Stores Department and the Indian Stores Department.

Sir Mohammud Zafrullah informed Mr. Samuel Aaron that in May 1933, official deputation from the Government of Ceylon visited to discuss the question of a reciprocal grant of preferences between India and Ceylon as to the appropriateness of the existing import duties on cocoanuts and cocoanut products.

A large number of supplementary questions followed Sir Henry Craik's answer about the Government of India's policy to communism.

Mr. Satyamurti asked: Will the Government continue to punish opinions on communism even if they are not expressed in favour of violent activities?

Sir Henry Craik: It is not the object of the Government to punish opinions so long as they are not published.

Mr. Satyamurti: Will these publications involve punishment if they do not preach violence?

Sir Henry Craik: No, unless they create disaffection against the Government or bring them into hatred.

Prof. Ranga: If a Communist manifesto of Karl Marx be published, will that be penalised?

Sir Henry Craik: It depends on the context.—United Press.

Adjournment Motion On Congress Inquiry Ban Ruled Out Of Order

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Just before the Legislative Assembly sat to-day Mr. Shree Krishna Paliwal gave notice of an adjournment motion raising the question of "issuing circular by the Government of India prohibiting the work of the committee appointed by the Congress Party in the Assembly to enquire into and report upon the administration of repressive laws in Bengal."

Mr. Paliwal's adjournment was, however, ruled out of order as the Home Member denied that Government of India had issued any circular to the local Government prohibiting the arrival of Congress Party's committee to enquire into the administration of repressive laws in Bengal.

Calcutta Case Echo

In a supplementary question to the question regarding the Calcutta High Court's judgment in the case Crown vs. Kamala Krishna Sircar, Mr. Satyamurti asked whether Government would continue to punish opinions even if those opinions were not expressed in favour of violence.

Sir H. Craik replied that it had never been the policy of Government to punish opinions so long as those opinions were not published and so long as those opinions did not incite acts of violence or encourage disaffection or tended to cause contempt against Government.

In answering a supplementary question regarding the agreement with Kathiawar States, Sir James Grigg said that rebates which were given at present were improper. The main problem was not so much loss of revenue but of diversion of trade from Bombay in one case. The diversion of trade which was held by the Durbar to be within terms of the treaty was very heavy and the diversion of revenue had been very big.

Mr. Satyamurti: "Why is there continued diversion of trade from Bombay to Kathiawar?"

Sir J. Gigg: "One obvious reason is for some parts of India Kathiawar ports have definite economic advantage."

"What is the whole position?"

"I cannot tell you."

"MILITARY DEATH" IN QUETTA

Question Of Pension To Those Killed In Earthquake

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Assembly met to-day to consider official business including Payment of Wages Bill. As an anti-climax to yesterday's excitement the galleries wore a deserted look and House was thinly occupied.

Mr. Mitchell replying to Mr. Ranga's questions said the proposal that a court of arbitration be appointed to decide claims over water of the Tungabhadra river has been put to Governments of Bombay, Mysore and Hyderabad. Bombay Government have agreed to the appointment of the court. The project is beset by political, engineering and financial difficulties.

Sir James Grigg informed Mr. Navalrai that "in regard to certain establishments whose conditions of service are regulated by the Royal Warrant and the King's Regulations, for example, the R. A. F., it has been held by competent authority that the death in Quetta earthquake should be attributable as "military death" at Quetta. The dependents of deceased members of such establishments shall become eligible for pension.

The same principle will be applicable to the Indian Army. As regards establishments for which rules prescribe two scales of pension, the question as to which scale be applied is under consideration. Under rules applicable to civil personnel contained in the civil service regulations no pensions are admissible to the dependents of such personnel killed in an earthquake, but the Government of India has decided to relax the rules and grant them pensions and gratuities.—

EXTERNED INDIANS' ENTRY INTO INDIA.

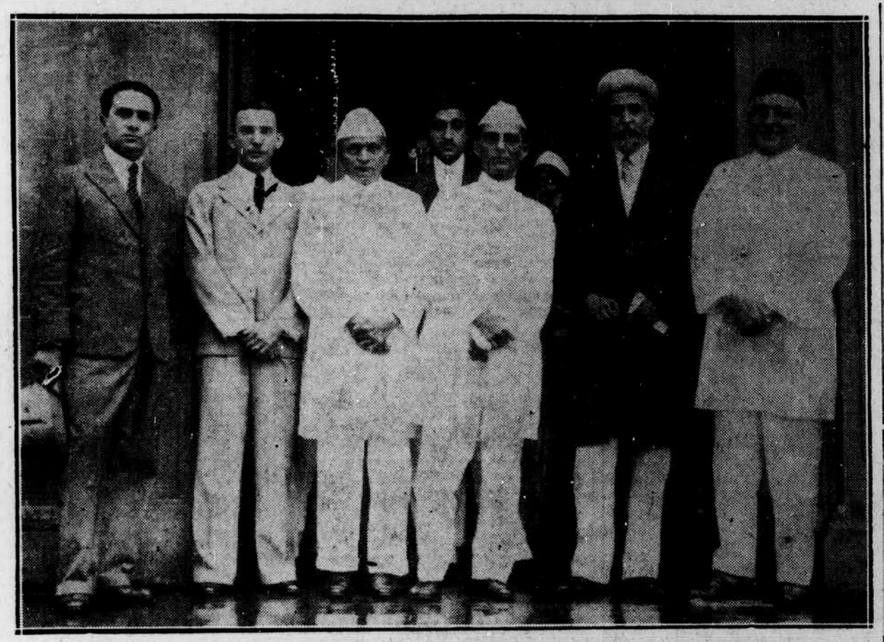
Answering Mr. S. K. Paliwal's question regarding the Indians who are externed from India or are prohibited from returning to India, Sir Henry Craik said that there were only two British Indian subjects who had applied for and had been refused facilities to enter India during the past ten years. One is Sailendranath Ghosh about whom a full statement had been made in March and the other is Benoy Roy Choudhuri, who was released from detention under the 1818 Regulation and allowed to go to Europe for medical treatment on the understanding that if he returned to India without permission he would again become liable to detention under the regulations.

Supplementary questions were put by Messrs. Asaf Ali, Khan Sahib and Paliwal.

Regarding Mr. Subhas Bose, Sir Henry Craik stated that so far as he knew Mr. Bose was free to return to India so also Barendranath Chattopadhay and Harendranath Chattopadhay.

'What about Raja Mahendrapratap?' asked one member.

Sir Henry Craik replied: To the best of my belief he is not a British subject.



Bombay Parsis held a public meeting on Thursday in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall to celebrate "Khordad Sal," (the Birthday of Prophet Zoroaster), the Mayor of Bombay presiding. Mr. Nariman with Messrs. Clifford Manshardt, Nagindas Master, S. K. Barodawalla, and others.

Racial Discrimination In Public Places

Indians In London Inaugurate Campaign Against Colour Bar

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

A somewhat informal meeting of representative Indian residents took place at the premises of the Indian Social Club to consider the ways and means of fighting the colour ban as evinced in the recent case of two Indian students who were refused admission to a bathing pool on the ground of colour. Dr. Bissember, Secretary of the Indian Medical Association, was voted to the chair.

Mr. Deepnarain Singh, M.L.A., was present and took keen interest in the deliberations. Mr. Deepnarain Singh undertook to communicate with the Congress Party in the Assembly in order that the matter might be taken up in the Legislative Assembly and promised all possible help towards the campaign during his short stay in London.

Dr. C. B. Vakil, Secretary of the Indian Social Club proposed that a Committee be formed to conduct the campaign. Dr. Vakil further proposed that a deputation of this Committee should seek for an interview with Sir B. N. Mitter, High Commissioner for India and request him to lead an Indian deputation to the Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition asking them to introduce a Bill to prohibit racial discrimination in public places and hostels. The Committee was to go into the matter of legal action by the two aggrieved boys, who had been refused admission though they had a composite ticket for travelling and admission to the swimming pool. The Committee was also to get in touch with the Indian press to keep in touch with the developments.

Amongst those who agreed to serve on the Committee were the following: Mr. David Erulkar (President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce), Dr. C. B. Vakil (Secretary of the Indian Social Club), Mr. P. B. Seal (President of the Indian Journalists' Association), Mr. Baroucha (President of the Moslem Society) and Dr. Bissamber (Secretary of the Indian Medical Association.—United Press.

PROPAGANDA FOR EMPIRE SHIPPING

Commerce Member Asks For Notice Of Question From Satyamurti

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Mr. Mathuradas Visanji asked when Government proposed to give effect to the various recommendations of the Drug Enquiry Committee.

Sir G. S. Bajpai replied that legislation could be effective only if the organisations to enforce its provisions as proposed by Committee were set up both by the Government of India and by the Provinces. For financial reasons this had not been found possible so far. No scheme undertaken by the Government of India alone could be effective.

Sir James Grigg informed Mr. Paliwal that the proposed enquiry into Income Tax would be conducted by two experts from British Inland Revenue Department and one Indian Member of the Indian Incometax Department.

Mr. Paliwal asked whether it was a fact that Government had issued a circular letter to all local Governments asking them to suggest to major municipalities of their provinces that exporters be directed to consign goods for Indian import through the Empire shipping

Sir M. Zafrullah laid a circular dated the 22nd March, 1935, on the table. Its second para reads "I am to say that in order to secure the growth and maintenance of Imperial shipping which is the interest of the whole Empire it had been suggested that public or semi-public organisations concerned with shipment.

(Continued on page 4, col. 5.)

"DISORDERS" ON FRONTIER

Government Explain Why Troops Are Despatched To Mohmand Area

The Government of India have issued the following communique regarding the Mohmand situation on the Frontier:

During the last ten years the Upper Mohmands have on an average once in every two years made incursions under the influence of the Haji of Turangzai and his sons into Peshawar District and against the loyal clans to prevent them from fulfilling their obligations in connection with the defence of the administered district of Peshawar.

The last of these incursions took place in 1933. On that occasion in order to secure the assured clans against attacks by their truculent neighbours, a road was made to the head of the Gandab Valley and a settlement made with the Upper Mohmands for their good behaviour and non-interference with the road.

The terms of this agreement have been broken in the present year by Badshahgul, the eldest son of Turangzai who accompanied by a lashkar drawn from the Upper Mohmand clans, broke up the lower portion of the Gandab Road.

Cause Of Quarrel.

Badshahgul's cause of quarrel is believed to have been the action taken by the district authorities against certain notorious outlaws and raiders who for some time past have been given asylum by him. With the object of preventing the recurrence of such disorders and imposing terms on the Upper Mohmands, the Government of India have decided to despatch a force to a point in the Mohmand area known as Kamalai. The Kamalai valley is in the tribal area of Halimzai, one of the assured pro-British clans of the Lower Mohmands who are in receipt of allowances from Government.

As stated above the origin of the disturbances is to be found in the Haji of Turangzai and his sons who reside in the Upper Mohmand country. The object of the operations now sanctioned are strictly limited in their scope to impose terms on sections of the British Mohmand at present hostile to Government. This will prevent the recurrence of disorders inspired by the irreconcilable tribal leaders residing in the Indian territory, and in so doing secure peace in Peshawar District and the Indian tribal territory on its borders.—A. P.

School Holiday For Mahatma's Visit A Crime?

GOVT.'S ORDER SURCHARGING TUTICORIN MUNICIPAL TEACHERS' PAY

Reddy Characterises It As Reprisal And Insult To Gandhiji

(From Our Correspondent.)
TUTICORIN, (By Mail.)

"I am surprised that because in your Municipality the Schools were closed in honour of the visit of one of the greatest sons of Modern India, the Government have ordered the pay to be surcharged. This shows how small men in big places could display their hollowness to the disgrace of our country. Such surcharges, intended as an insult or reprisal on Mahatmaji, may have to be reviewed by the future nationalistic Government, if it comes to power" declared Mr. C. R. Reddi, in reply to the civic address presented to him and Mrs. Lakshmi Pathi on September 7 by the local municipality.

Mrs. Lakshmipathi who spoke, thanked the Municipality for the great honour paid to her and assured them that as an elected member for the city of Madras she would try her best to do her bit of service to safeguard the interests of the electorate.

She referred to the several G. Os and rules framed during the non-co-operation movement prohibiting the Municipal Councils from passing sympathetic resolutions for the sufferers, from encouraging Khaddar, from introducing Hindi, and from reinstating in Municipal service men gone to jails.

In conclusion she said, those who seek elections, who wish to serve in local bodies, should bear in mind, that they do not go there for meeting selfish ends but with a spirit of self-sacrifice.

Referring to the surcharging of pays, Mr. Reddi said, the Tuticorin Municipal Councillors were facing a trial, and he would like to know how they would come out of it. Yet another matter for surprise was that the Local Self-Government department should prohibit the teaching of Hindi in schools. He did not know why the Government passed such an order and why the Municipalities obeyed it.

MENDICANT POLICY.

In conclusion he said, he was surprised to see municipal councils and local bodies narrating a series of their grievances, in their addresses to Governors and ministers. He strongly objected to such mendicant policy. The ministers were responsible to the legislatures, which are responsible to the electorate, and as such the masses who are the real masters should demand and not beg.

Early morning on 8th instant Srimathi Kothainayak Ammal, performed the function of hoisting the national flag. In doing so she said, that the national flag was the symbol of national dignity and the love of freedom, which every Indian woman and man has a heart. It should be maintained at all cost. The cry of the mother land as to when her thirst of freedom would be quenched had not been answered yet. She exhorted the audience to join the Congress which was the only organisation working for the freedom of the country.

PUSH ON CONGRESS WORK.

After the flag salutation ceremony the district political conference began at 9 a.m.

In welcoming the delegates the reception committee chairman said, that the Conference was being held at a critical juncture. Unwanted reforms, rejected on all sides as worse than the present constitution and more costly, were to be thrust on us shortly. When the majority opinion was against it, a few Justicites alone found some good in it. When the Government and the Justice party after the repressive policy felt that the Congress was crushed, the country showed in the Assembly elections and the Council by-elections, the influence Congress had over the masses. The chairman justified Congress using the councils and local bodies rooting out corruption, removing maladministration, and preventing wastage of public funds.

As regards the programme of work to be done, he said that Khaddar propaganda should be intensified, cottage industries encouraged, untouchability and drink evil removed and Swadeshism spread.

After Mr. C. R. Reddi's Presidential Address, resolution was passed praying for the speedy recovery of Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru.

INDIFFERENCE OF INDIAN RATIONALISTS

"The Literary Guide" (London), received by the mail, mentions under the caption the suspension of "Reason" the following letter by Dr. C.L. D'Avoine:—

I have noticed that on several occasions you have been kind enough to mention "Reason," the organ of the Rationalist Association of India, and the useful work it had been doing in the cause of Rationalism in this country. While thanking you for your encouraging references, I am sorry to inform you that, for want of support, and in view of the extreme apathy and indifference of local Rationalists, we have been obliged to discontinue the publication of our journal. I still hope that this is only a temporary suspension, and that our members, and others believed to be interested in Rationalism in India, will realise that this is a serious set-back in the Movement. Perhaps, after all, this is in the natural order of things. India is still steeped in its age-long mysticism, which nothing would appear to rouse.

Loharu State Deputation

SIMLA, September 13.

Strict reticence is being maintained in official and non-official circles regarding the upshot of the deputation, consisting of Mr. Aney, Bhai Parmanand and Sardar Sant Singh, which met Mr. Glancy, Political Secretary, this morning.—United Press.

BOMB INJURES POLICEMAN

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 13.

It is reported that last night about eleven o'clock a constable picked up a tin-box in front of Colonel Ganj police station which suddenly exploded injuring him slightly.

It appears to have been filled with gramophone needles and seemed to be a crudely manufactured bomb.

Police are making inquiries.—A. P.

BENGALI ARRESTED UNDER ORDINANCE

Was On Way To His Village Without Passport

SILLIGURI, Sept. 12.

The Special police of Silliguri has arrested Mr. Balram Chandra Das, son of the late Satish Chandra Das, a jotdar of Sitalpur Village. (Islampur P. S.) in Purnea district under Section 18 of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Rule, 1934 and the order of the Deputy Commissioner dated 10th August 1935 for coming here without the necessary passport. It is reported that Mr. Das came here from Jalpaiguri and was to proceed to his native village.—United Press.

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